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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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OAU, NIEO SCHEDULED MEETINGS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 347

[From "Matchet's Diary"]

[Text] **IMPORTANT DATES** for those interested in OAU affairs, and in the New International Economic Order, were made clear to me last week by Dr. Abulhai Conteh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was passing through London on his way home from the Addis Ababa OAU meeting.

The OAU special meeting in Lagos on economics will take place as follows:

**April 23 and 24**, meeting of experts, with a document drawn up on 24.

**April 25 and 26**, meeting of Council Ministers (Foreign Ministers and Ministers of Economic Development) with a report drawn up on 27.

**April 28 and 29**, Heads of State meeting.

Then the annual OAU meeting — in Freetown this year — takes place on these dates:

**June 18 to 28**, Council of Ministers.

**July 1 to 4**, Heads of State meeting.

Finally the special United Nations meeting to discuss the new international economic order and related subjects is scheduled to take place from **August 27 to September 5**.

In an interesting comment on the Freetown dates, Dr. Conteh repeated his determination that the Council of Ministers should have finished their deliberations before the summit begins. This would be contrary to the practice in recent summits: in Monrovia last year, for instance, the Council of Ministers was still meeting on the last day of the summit, thus causing exhaustion and confusion among interpreters, secretaries and other OAU staff. In Freetown there is a planned two-day gap between the two conferences to allow for accidents.

Dr. Conteh said the main purpose of the OAU gathering in Addis Ababa was to pass the budget, which had duly been done. But there had also been a special meeting on Rhodesia, which had expressed strong condemnation of some British actions in the course of a long resolution. The main feeling of the meeting was that this was an African problem. An attempt was made to fly a delegation of ministers to Salisbury, whose main purpose would be to urge moderation on Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, in spite of some provocations. A plane provided by Ethiopia stood ready, but British permission was refused.

I asked Dr. Conteh whether the OAU staff discontent over conditions in Addis Ababa, which had been so evident at the OAU summit in Monrovia, was still a problem. He said that things had eased: the Ethiopian government had made concessions, notably over the huge rent increases they were asking, and there was generally a much more relaxed atmosphere in Addis Ababa, with the midnight curfew regularly broken. The matter had not been raised by the ministers at their meetings.

Dr. Conteh, who was in very confident and optimistic form, said that preparations for the Freetown summit were going extremely well. He was sure that everything would be ready in time and that they could keep within their budgeted expenditure. Good news for the journalists who will be going there is that a decision has definitely been taken against hiring a floating liner to accommodate them and others, as was done in Monrovia. There will be no "boat people" in Freetown.

OBSTACLES TO AFRO-EUROPEAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 pp 341-34

[Article by Chinua Achebe: "Why Afro-European Dialogue Fails"]

[Text]

LAST YEAR I was asked if I would agree to make an opening statement at a Berlin festival: the topic which the organisers proposed to me was "The Necessity for Cultural Exchange in a Spirit of Partnership between North and South".

As a rule, I do not agree to speak to prescription. But in this case the prescription was made with great tact and elegance. And what was more, it coincided almost completely with my own inclinations. Nevertheless — if only to uphold my commitment to freedom of choice — I decided to make a change in the letter of the prescription if not in its spirit. Therefore, rather than talking about the necessity for cultural exchange, which in any case is self-evident to me, I spoke about the factors that impede cultural dialogue between North and South, in this case Europe and Africa.

The relationship between Europe and Africa is very old and also very special. The coasts of North Africa and Southern Europe inter-acted intimately to produce the beginnings of modern European civilisation. Later, and much less happily, Europe engaged Africa in the tragic misalliance of the Slave Trade and colonialism to lay the foundations of modern European and American industrialism. When the poet Sedar Senghor sings of Africa joined to Europe by the navel, he may perhaps over-romanticise the relationship, purging it, through the benign mother/baby imagery, of the cruel malignity that often characterises Africa's experience with Europe. But even so, he is essentially right about the closeness.

## A tradition of inequality

*The necessity for cultural exchange in a spirit of partnership between North and South.* The keyword, in my view, is partnership: it is also the source of the problem because no definition of partnership can exclude the notion of equality. And equality is the one thing which Europeans are conspicuously incapable of extending to others, especially Africans. Of course partnership as a slogan in political rhetoric is frequently bandied about. But anyone who is in any doubt about its meaning in that context need only be reminded that a British governor of Rhodesia in the 1950s defined the partnership between black and white in his territory as the partnership of the horse and its rider!

Although the articulation of the colonial ideal in such a stark and crude manner might startle reasonable white people into indignant unrecognition, my sense of the situation tells me that in more polite formulations it was and is the fundamental attitude of Europe to Africa. Even the enunciation of the metaphor in human/animal terms is neither new nor accidental.

Let there be no mistake about it. In confronting the black man, the white man has a simple choice: either to accept the black man's humanity and equality or to reject them and see him as a beast of burden. No middle course exists except as an intellectual quibble. For centuries,



Europe has chosen the beastly alternative which automatically has ruled out the possibility of a dialogue. You may talk to a horse but you do not wait for a reply!

Because of the myths created by the white man to dehumanise the negro in the course of the past 400 years — myths which have yielded perhaps psychological, certainly economic, comfort to Europe — the white man has been talking and talking and never listening because he imagines he has been talking to a dumb beast. In the words of Steve Biko during his last trial in the Christian and Western outpost of South Africa: "The integration so achieved is a one-way course, with the Whites doing all the talking and the Blacks listening."

When Wole Soyinka made the now famous attempt to dismiss negritude by pointing out that a tiger does not talk negritude, Senghor — one of the founders of the movement — made an adequate reply, namely that a tiger does not talk. Perhaps, on account of its simplicity, the profundity of that answer was lost on many people. The negro talks, and talking is a measure of his humanity.

Let me hasten to add that I am fully aware

of the simplifications I have been indulging in so that my basic points may stand out. I realise, for instance, that all white people cannot be exactly of one mind or equally guilty of the fault of too much transmission and too little reception; I realise that all European peoples did not participate to the same degree in the events of modern African history. But in spite of local qualifications that could be made here and there, I believe that the major outline of my thesis is correct.

There is one qualification, however, which I must make because it bears on the prospects of resolving the problem of dialogue. I refer to a certain ambivalent curiosity of the white man about Africans which according to one's nature might be either a source of hope or of despair. Personally I go along with John Milton: when hope and fear arbitrate the event I incline to the hope rather than the fear.

The hope is that if the white man is so curious about the black man, one day he may actually learn to listen to him. The fear is that the white man has found and used so many evasions to replace or simulate dialogue that he may go on doing it indefinitely.

### Complacency and Mistrust

The first evasion is the phenomenon of the expert or the foreign correspondent. The white man sends one of his fellows to visit the land or the mind of black people and bring home all the news. This has included every kind of traveller: priests, soldiers, traders, journalists, scholars and novelists. Do not get me wrong, I do not lump all these people together in order to dismiss them with the same wave of the hand. That would be foolish, ungracious and false. Many Europeans have made enormous contributions towards the understanding of Africa in Europe. Some of them, like Ulli Beier, have even helped us to their own vision. But what I am talking about is dialogue, and that cannot be replaced by even the most brilliant monologue.

As it happens, most of the monologue is not brilliant but foolishly sensational and pretentious; take, for example, Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* which, I understand, is regarded as a masterpiece. I have no doubt that the reason for the high rating of this novel in Europe and America is simply that there it fortifies fears and prejudices and is clever enough to protect itself, should the need arise, with the excuse

that it is not really about Africa at all. And yet it is set in Africa and teems with Africans whose humanity is admitted in theory but totally undermined by the mindlessness of its context and the pretty explicit animal imagery surrounding it. In the entire novel Conrad allows two sentences in broken English to Africans: the cannibal who says "Catch 'im, eat 'im", and the half-caste who announces "Mistah Kurtz - he dead".

Europe's reliance on its own experts would not worry us if it did not, at the same time, attempt to exclude our own testimony. But it often does.

Perhaps I may be allowed two liberties: first, to include Americans under the general rubric of European (which is what we call them in Africa, anyway) and second to give an example with one of my books.

An American reviewer with the amazing name of Christ writing about *Arrow of God* in the *New York Times Book Review* had this to say:

Perhaps no Nigerian at the present state of his culture and ours can tell us what we need to know about that country, in a way that is available to our understanding . . . in the way W. H. Hudson made South America real to us, or T. E. Lawrence brought Arabia to life.

Please note that if Mr Christ had said that a South American had made South America real to him or an Arab, Arabia, I would have accepted my failure in good grace. But his problem is that he sent his brother to South America to tell him all about it and another to Arabia, and before he has had time to dispatch his third brother to report on Nigeria, a Nigerian has jumped the gun and is talking!

So much for the dialogue between the white man and his brother concerning the negro. It is obviously not working.

## Primitive images of the African

The second evasion of dialogue is the phenomenon of the "Authentic African", who was created to circumvent the credibility problem of the white correspondent and expert. The mandate here is to look for an African who is as yet unspoiled by Western knowledge and record his views. I should like to quote a

distinguished German scholar of African culture, the late Janheinz Jahn, who has reflected on this matter:

Only the most highly cultivated person counts as a "real European". A "real African", on the other hand, lives in the bush . . . goes naked . . . and tells fairy stories about the crocodile and the elephant. The more primitive, the more really African. But an African who is enlightened and cosmopolitan . . . who makes political speeches, or writes novels, no longer counts as a real African.

As the pace of change accelerates there won't be many authentic Africans around with that wholesome and unquestioning admiration of white people which was the chief attraction of the bush African. And in any case a European businessman who is in Africa for profit today isn't going to consult a witch-doctor for his opinion on an investment risk! So the uses of the "real African" have narrowed drastically.

Which should bring us to the end of the road, if the white man were not so ingenious. Not long ago the *New York Times Book Review* carried a laudatory review of V. S. Naipaul's latest novel, *I Bend in the River*, and a long interview with Naipaul interspersed with commentary by the American writer and critic Elizabeth Hardwick. I cannot speak about the novel which I am yet to read. Perhaps it deserves the praise. The interview/commentary was, however, a different matter. Says Hardwick:

Now [Naipaul] has passed beyond India . . . to a universal "Darkness". Talking to him, reading and re-reading his work, one cannot help but [*sic*] think . . . of Idi Amin, the Ayatollah Khomeini, of the fate of Bhutto. These figures of an improbable and deranging transition come to mind because Naipaul's work is a creative reflection upon a devastating lack of historical preparation, upon the anguish of whole countries and peoples unable to cope.

## Historical glasshouses

Elizabeth Hardwick quotes profusely and with apparent glee and approval from the

growing corpus of scornful work which Naipaul has written on Africa, India and South America. Particularly interesting were his Congo travels in 1965 from which he reports on "native people camping in the ruins of civilisation" and the "bush creeping back as you stood there".

Reading Elizabeth Hardwick's interview, an absurd and rather pathetic picture rises from the printed page: an old American lady lapping up like a wide-eyed little girl every drop of pretentious drivel that falls from the lips of this literary guru, a smart restorer of the old comforting myths of her race.

Would it, in the circumstances, be too difficult to wonder what "devastating lack of historical preparation" created Hitler, Stalin and Verwoerd; what "deranging transition" formed the fate of Biko? Apparently, yes. Hardwick's last question to Naipaul was, quite predictably, "What is the future in Africa?" His reply, pat and equally predictable: "Africa has no future."

This new evasion will have its day and pass on leaving unsolved the problem of dialogue which has plagued Afro-European relations for centuries, until Europe is ready. Ready to concede total African humanity. "We are the white man's rubbish," says an Athol Fugard character, "... his rubbish is people." When that changes dialogue will have a chance to begin.

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS OF ECOWAS INSTITUTIONS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 pp 351-353

[Text] A correspondent looks at the state of the ECOWAS institutions, after last year's procedural and hierarchical problems, and assesses the prospects ahead of the organisation.

**FOLLOWING** the dismissal of the former Managing Director of the ECOWAS Fund, at the last summit meeting in Dakar, Liberia has now named the successor to the deposed Romeo Horton: he is Robert Tubman, aged 40, a graduate of both the London School of Economics and Edinburgh University and a son of the former President of Liberia. He was until his recent appointment a deputy Minister of Justice in Liberia. Before leaving Lagos to take up office in Lomé he spoke to *West Africa* about the implications of his role as the new treasurer of ECOWAS.

Excerpts of the discussion:

**On managing the fund:** "There apparently was a misconception surrounding the instruments of the Fund. This has now been cleared and I have studied the amended version. I shall be running the Fund strictly on this basis. That is to say, the Fund is the instrument for the implementation of the Community's policies. Therefore, I shall be there to execute these as given to me."

**On retrenchment of temporary staff:** "This is something I would really need to study when I get there. I am reviewing the contracts of all senior personnel and those that merit staying would stay on while those who continued stay cannot be justified would obviously have to go. The same thing applies to those consultants contracted by my predecessor. Their contracts would soon be ending. I would therefore really scrutinise their worth before making any commitments."

**Generating funds and mobilising resources:**

"This would really be simple to do. I don't think it is difficult at all. However, before thinking of syndicating funds abroad, we must first of all know why and what the money is needed for. After which it only remains to meet the appropriate major financial institutions and discuss it. There are basic groundrules surrounding this so I don't think there should be any problems about that."

**On investing the community's pre- at capital:** "There is too much money lying around and wasting now. I shall endeavour to invest these as prudently as possible by depositing it in various banks which would yield the highest dividends whether in Africa, or outside Africa."

When in 1978 the storm began gathering over the future of Dr. Horton — pouring down in torrential furor at last year's ECOWAS summit in Senegal, most sceptics thought it would mean the grounding of the ECOWAS ship. All things considered, Dr. Horton of the Fund and Dr. Ouattara, Executive Secretary of the organisation, were like pillars of the organisation. But then in true statesmanlike tradition, President Tolbert diffused the situation by honourably withdrawing Dr. Horton.

The summit itself had its share of tragedy with the death of the Mauritanian Head of Government. It became stormy when President Houphouët Boigny of the Ivory Coast threatened to withdraw his country

from the community as a result of the suggestion by some member states that both Dr. Horton and Dr. Ouattara should be relieved of their duties. The Ivorian President stuck to his guns and said no. The motion was dropped and the fire raged around Dr. Horton alone.

Among the more serious allegations levied against him were mismanagement and excessive spending. One accusation brought before the summit concerned a journey by the former Managing Director across West Africa and most of the major European Capitals with an express purpose of conferring with the Chairman of the board of Directors, who lived less than two hours drive from Lome and the Secretary, Dr. Ouattara, who lived in nearby Lagos. The matter, according to the Financial Controller of the community Alhaji Lawal, was one which he tried to forestall by pointing out its irregularities and also by requesting the Chairman to recall Dr. Horton from the trip. Nothing came out of those warnings.

However, the summit leaders found it necessary to lambast both Dr. Horton and Dr. Ouattara behind closed doors. At the end, Dr. Horton handed in his resignation.

The Heads of State went on to take decisions affecting the administrative structure of the community in order to eliminate the hurdles in the way of progress of the community.

It was decided upon that in order to achieve maximum efficiency in the operations of the Institutions of the Organisation, there should be a centralisation of authority and decision making. Then came what many people outside the community had been aware of for a long time, i.e. the need to correct the misconception surrounding the ECOWAS Fund where it pertains to its instrument of policy. The Heads of State decided that the Fund "is the financial instrument for the implementation of community policies". According to the Executive Secretary, "This therefore means that it is a political instrument par excellence."

Finally it was also decided once and for

always that the Executive Secretary is the head of the administrative structure of the Community with an operational unit based in Lome for the proper management of the Fund's resources. After the end of the Dakar summit, there arose much speculation as to whom President Tolbert would appoint to assume the unenviable task of stepping into Dr. Horton's shoes and complete his term of office. One person in many people's minds was that brilliant financial wizard who is considered by world financial circles as Africa's leading lady economist: Mrs. Eileen Johnson-Sirleaf, now Liberian Minister of Finance. However, President Tolbert decided to appoint someone less likely to arouse controversy by either hardline or unorthodox policies. The mantle fell on Mr. Tubman.

The new managing Director brings to his assignment a considerable degree of academic and job experience. After graduating from the London school of Economics in 1963 he continued his academic pursuits by reading African economics, history and politics at the Centre for African Studies, University of Edinburgh. He acquired a year of practical insight into the operations of world finance by working on Wall Street. On his return to Liberia, he practised law for six years, and in addition, he served for many years as an executive officer of the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company. He also sat on the board of Directors of more than six corporations in his country.

Until his arrival some six months ago, the Fund was run by the Deputy Managing Director Mr. Suraju Ibrahim, whose task it was to sort out what he could in order to prepare for a fresh life with the new Managing Director. "I can definitely say that it was not an easy task to perform. I had to set the administrative machinery of this department in good and proper running order in the short time given to me," he explained. "Some form of basic guidelines had to be formulated so as to effect correct order in an office." During a visit this reporter made to the Fund's headquarters



before the arrival of the new Managing Director, it became apparent that not even simple secretarial functions like filing had been done properly, as was pointed out to me. "This is the type of chaos we are trying to sort out now," lamented a senior official at the Fund.

Since his arrival, however, the new Managing Director has already prepared this year's work schedule and also inherited the most significant projects his predecessor had undertaken while at the Fund. The first was the proposal for the minting of ECOWAS gold commemorative coins which should be legal tender in member states; the second a plan for printing postage stamps.

The Gold coin project was rejected by most of the french-speaking member States — Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Benin and Togo. They explained that the issue of minting legal currency "is and shall remain the exclusive prerogative of the BCEAO" (The Banque Central Etats Afrique Occidental). However, the issue of postage stamps did not meet with any objection in principle from member-states. Its profit would yield the Community over \$1m. for an initial outlay of only \$300,000. This last therefore is one of the major tasks the Fund now faces. The Fund could, if authorised, be in a position to use its own resources to finance the project.

In matters of the Fund's current resources, it was reported that last year, the fund invested a total of \$33,099,859 dollars, the bulk of it in Europe. Out of this investment, \$1,463,105 dollars profit was realised representing a 68 per cent achievement rate. A brief breakdown study of the various banks with the Fund's money shows that Morgan Grenfell with \$10m. yielded a dividend of 10.5 per cent, while Amex Corporation, with \$8m. yielded 12.5 per cent. In order to correct this difference, the Managing Director in his first report to the Board of Directors said that he intends reviewing the contract with Morgan Grenfell with a view to "requiring them to perform as well or better than their competitors, Amex Corporation; failing which funds deposited with them will be transferred elsewhere." The elsewhere would most certainly be in the Euro-dollar

market because, according to Mr. Tubman, this is where the maximum profits can be realised.

Also Mr. Tubman is continuing the initiative made by Dr. Horton in seeking the possibilities of other sub-regional financial bodies such as the African Development Bank (ADB); the West African Development bank (WADB) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECWA) joining with the Fund with a view towards co-operation in financing projects in West Africa; Mr. Tubman also intends acceding to the Charter of Co-operation of Regional Development Financial Institutions in West Africa, which came about as a result of several meetings of experts on the subject.

Finally the work programme for the Fund this year includes the establishment of loan and guarantee agreements. This involves the forming of a three-man committee comprising one each from the fund, the ADB or World Bank, and the Secretariat, which would then establish parameters to be followed by the Fund in making loans and guarantee of loans to member states by other lenders. Other projects include the seeking of ways and means in conjunction with the Secretariat to mobilise funds for the realisation of ECOWAS-PANAFTTEL branch telecommunications project, and also the exploration of the Scandinavian and Middle East markets for possible funds.

The communications project is probably the only one which the Community has progressed with so far. Feasibility studies have been concluded by the two experts who have carried out the Herculean task over the past twelve months. They are Mr. Kouame Yao from the Ivory Coast and Mr. Cephas Pobi of Ghana. Estimated to have an initial outlay of \$50m. the project involves the linking of member-states so as to effect efficient and rapid communications without having to go through the cumbersome process of passing through Paris and London, as is often the case now. Speaking about the project, which is now going into its implementation stage, Dr. Ouattara promised that "by May telecommunications would definitely be better in West Africa". The experts explained that most of the problems of

communications in the sub-region stems from lack of co-ordination and in some individual member countries, old equipment, which should have been changed ages ago. According to them, recommendations have been made for the linking up of several lines which are "Necessary for the completion of PAN AFTEL".

Other promising news of progress made within the Community's organisation is the filling up of the various urgently required staff vacancies. According to Dr. Ouattara, 39 of these have already been taken with only 13 more to go. This then means that the organisation is now set to make up for the lost time during the past years. "We are determined to make 1980 a year of all round success," Dr. Ouattara maintained. Towards the attainment of this goal, the work schedule of the Secretariat is heavy with a series of meetings of experts geared towards getting several projects off the ground. Principal among them are those relating to trade, transport and the visa, free movement of persons, goods and capital among member states of the community.

The visa, free movements of persons should in principle be said to already be in effect. All that remains now is for the individual member states to ratify the instrument. Between Lagos and Accra, nationals of ECOWAS member states can now often travel freely without visas; and the immigration officers are quick to remind you that this is as a result of the

treaty. Signed in Dakar last year, the treaty also states that nationals of the community can generally travel and stay in any member country for up to three months. This is yet to be accepted by the member-states. Most countries now allow one a stay of periods ranging from nine days to three weeks. According to sources close to the community, the one major hurdle in the way of ratification is: Who can qualify to be called a citizen of the community?

In the final analysis, it can now be said that the community is finally coming to grips with facing the task that the founding fathers charged the officials with; even though it took Dr. Ouattara over three years to realise that the real transformation of the African economy so as to entail not only the doubling of the agricultural output, but also increasing the industrial output to what the Economic Commission of Africa (ECA) estimated at 25 times is his actual task. The financial Controller, Alhaji Lawal, summed it up succinctly when he said, "Industry rather than agriculture holds the key to rapid economic development on the continent."

As another ECOWAS summit draws near, Dr. Ouattara and Mr. Tubman should both reorganise the need for a positive report to the Heads of State, if more heads are not to roll. This year is the decisive year which would determine the viability of the Community.

RHODESIAN MAIZE SHIPMENTS TO ZAMBIA BELOW TARGET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ONLY 14 000 of the 250 000 tonnes of South African maize ordered by Zambia has been transported since the six-week-old ban was lifted by British authorities on December 17.

Zambia's order of 250 000 tonnes is required before the end of June.

The shipment of maize started in October when Zambia made an urgent request to South Africa to avoid famine.

A spokesman for Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways said yesterday: "The question of increasing the rate of delivery is entirely a matter between the South Africans and Zambians. This railway can achieve the original target of 50 000 tonnes per month."

LIMITED

This could be delivered by rail over the Victoria Falls border and by rail and road through Lions

Den over the border at Chirundu. The spokesman said the delivery was limited "because of financial difficulties between Zambia and South Africa relating to both payment and loading arrangements".

Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways issued a statement on February 15 saying loadings of maize to Zambia had resumed after a temporary cessation from February 1 to 11 at a level of between 500 and 600 net tonnes a day through Lions Den.

Yesterday, their spokesman said: "In fact, this level has not been maintained. Even less has been cleared via Victoria Falls."

A week ago, a ZRR statement said 448 wagons had been handed over by the South African Railways. Of these, 127 had off-loaded at Lions Den and 215 had been handed over to Zambia Railways at Victoria Falls.

CSO: 4420

UN OFFICIAL: 'FEAR CUT FLOW OF REFUGEES'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

THE dwindling of refugees returning to Rhodesia, particularly from Mozambique, is probably due to fears of both the refugees and the security forces and local people, the chief of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees mission in Rhodesia, Mr Nicholas Morris, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Morris told a meeting of the National Affairs Association that although it was difficult to place a figure on the number of people the UNHCR could have repatriated before the election, it was conceivable that between 25 000 and 30 000 people might have been brought back.

As it was only about 11 000 people had crossed the border and been processed in the Toronto reception centre near Umtali.

Mr Morris attributed the decrease to fears on the part of refugees who, he said, were probably concerned about returning to the same administration from which they had fled.

On the other hand, concern had also been expressed by members of

the security forces that the repatriation exercise could also include the return of guerillas in civilian guise whose intention was to continue the war.

However, the operation apart from that had proceeded smoothly and well. It was hoped that the programme would re-start on Monday, he said.

Similar problems, but not on the same scale, had been experienced in the Zambian portion of the exercise. Following the detention of a number of Patriotic Front personnel, some of whom had been held for up to three weeks, allegations of torture and ill-treatment had filtered back to refugees still in Zambia.

This had discouraged refugees from returning, Mr Morris said. The complaints were investigated immediately and information sent to the Governor, Lord Soames. No reply had yet been received, he said.

The Botswana side of the operation was virtually complete, he said, with almost all of the 23 000 refugees repatriated already.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### ACTIVITIES OF CONFEJES SESSION REPORTED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 29 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by Francois Degila]

[Text] Last Saturday the curtain came down on the 10th session of the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports of French-speaking Countries (CONFEJES) whose meetings have just been held in the OCAM village in Cotonou.

The ceremony which was held in the presence of members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin and the Military Revolutionary Government was chaired by our minister of youth, popular culture and sports, Comrade Francois Kouyami. The minister was accompanied principally by three personalities:

--the Togolese minister of sports and culture, brother Voule-Frititi Koffi Agbegnigan, who was acting president in the absence of the outgoing president, French minister of youth, sports and leisure, Jean-Pierre Soisson, who was unable to attend.

--the outgoing deputy secretary general, brother Amadou Lamine Ba.

--the secretary general of the cultural and technical cooperation agency, brother Dankoulodo Dan Dicko.

The preparatory meeting which lasted 2 days (22 and 23 January) permitted the experts to lay the groundwork. The preliminary work was refined and put in definitive form by the ministerial conference on 25 and 26 January. This joint action by experts and ministers resulted in the CONFEJES' adopting 14 resolutions and committing itself to 21 operations. This number of concrete decisions and actions points up the remarkable accomplishments of what it is agreed will henceforth be known as the Cotonou conference.

In his closing speech, with the conference tasks completed, the incoming first president, Minister Francois Kouyami, said:



"The conclusions we have reached say that our organization is healthy. They attest to the fact that the institution we established 10 years ago has already come of age and that it has today reached its cruising speed." Touching on the scorecard of the 10th session, the minister noted that 16 of the 17 programmed projects had been completed. "We have committed ourselves to 21 operations for 1980-1981 which will be carried out at an overall cost of about 100 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs," Comrade Kouyami went on to say. He also expressed his pleasure over the attitude of the member states. On this score, he emphasized: "There is a rapport among members of this institution which constitutes a unified family within which each and every European, North American, Haitian and African speaks the same language, namely the language of mutual understanding and assistance."

A special motion of thanks was addressed to the outgoing deputy secretary general: "Lamine Ba is leaving us," he said, "after having honorably fulfilled his contract, which he did in a very able manner."

"In the name of all of you," Comrade Kouyami said, "I thank him heartily for the distinguished services he rendered to the CONFESJES during the last 8 years."

In the presence of the present president, Comrade Kouyami, brother Lamine Ba in substance made the following emotion-laden statement:

"I thank all of those who helped me with my mission. I depart with a heavy heart, convinced that I am leaving a homogeneous family."

Then the Togolese minister, in the capacity of vice doyen of the CONFESJES, read two motions expressing gratitude: one addressed to the host country, Benin, and the other to Lamine Ba.

The Togolese minister also emphasized the fraternal and warm welcome which was given to the delegations during their stay in Benin.

The next conference will be held in Belgium.

The 10th CONFESJES session has ended; long live the 11th session.

#### The Major Decisions

Composition of the new bureau:

--Presidency: Benin

--Vice presidency: Belgium

--Official admission of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros as the 24th member state of the CONFESJES.

--The 11th ordinary session of the CONFESJES will be held in Belgium; the 12th in Port-au-Prince, capital of the Republic of Haiti.

--Before election of the replacement for brother Lamine Ba, Senegal is responsible for providing an acting secretary general for the interim period.

--Twenty-two of the 24 member states took part in the conference of the 10th session in Cotonou. Fifteen delegations were headed by ministers.

--Sixteen of the 25 projects submitted to the conference were adopted for the 1980-1981 program. The three Benin projects adopted by the CONFESJES are:

--Construction of a youth center oriented toward development actions in the Mono [sic].

--The holding of a seminar for sports journalists in Benin.

--Execution of phase four of the reforestation of the Tchatchou site.

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CSO: 4400

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### OAU COMMITTEE FOR REUNIONESE AUTONOMY HEARS FRAPAR REPORT

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 31 Jan 80 p 16

[Article: "The OAU Committee for the Decolonization of Reunion Island Decides to Hold Another Session at the End of March 1980"]

[Text] TMOIGNAGES recently devoted a series of articles to the problem of decolonizing Reunion Island.

With excerpts from the FRAPAR [Anti-Colonialist Front for the Self-Determination of Reunion] document on the "Reunion Island situation," we showed how colonialism persists on Reunion and, thereby, the necessity of decolonizing our country.

This necessity meets with the support of the masses and increasingly broader sections of Reunionese public opinion, and the purpose of the organizations making up FRAPAR is to pursue the common effort on a clear platform in order to invoke the right of the Reunionese people to decolonization.

That is the fundamental objective. But the problem of international solidarity must be solved if it is to be achieved.

For two years the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has given its opinion on decolonizing Reunion. We have emphasized the positive aspects of the OAU's position, but we have also said that the solution to the problem depended on the Reunionese alone (by virtue of the right of self-determination).

A FRAPAR delegation recently traveled to Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania (headquarters of the OAU Liberation Committee).

The delegation defended before the ad hoc committee (or committee for the decolonization of Reunion) the positions around which the FRAPAR organizations have come together.

They are well known and clear.

First, Reunion is a French colony, and there is cause to decolonize it.

Second, the Reunionese people have the right to self-determination.

Finally, in exercising this right, FRAPAR demands that the Island have the status of popular, democratic autonomy.

While the OAU Liberation Committee had already taken a clear position on Reunionese independence, the ad hoc committee listened to the FRAPAR delegation's arguments and concluded in an interim report that it would be appropriate to hold another session on the problem of decolonizing Reunion. This session will be held on one of the islands in the southwest Indian ocean, and the date of the meeting will soon be made official.

Upon its return from Dar-es-Salaam, the FRAPAR delegation reported on its mission to the mandating organizations. After the meeting, FRAPAR sent us the following communique.

"FRAPAR communique

"On 19-21 January a FRAPAR delegation made up of Julien Ramin, Lucet Langenier, and Jose Macarty went to Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

"The FRAPAR delegation was received on 19-20 January by the ad hoc committee of the OAU for the decolonization of Reunion. On this occasion, FRAPAR detailed at length the basic points on which it bases the struggle it is leading for the liberation of the Reunionese people. It made a special effort to emphasize the facts of the Reunionese situation, which requires an original solution to put an end to more than three centuries of assimilationist colonialism.

"FRAPAR endeavored to show that Reunion is a French colony and should, therefore, be decolonized.

"FRAPAR emphasized the idea that to achieve this the Reunionese ought to enjoy the inalienable right of people to self-determination but that it was up to the Reunionese people alone to decide on the most suitable solution.

"FRAPAR proposes democratic and popular autonomy as a political response to the necessity of decolonizing Reunion island.

"FRAPAR also showed that to attain this objective, the Reunionese people should enjoy the broadest possible solidarity in the international community, especially from the OAU.

"After hearing the FRAPAR delegation, the Committee on Decolonizing Reunion (the ad hoc OAU committee) decided that in light of the peculiarity of Reunion island's situation the next meeting on the Reunion problem would be held at the end of March 1980 on one of the islands in the southwest Indian ocean.

"Upon returning from their mission, the FRAPAR delegates reported to the constituent organizations. The FRAPAR office then decided to publish this communique, and its organizations have committed themselves to increasing their efforts to continue the discussion of the issue of the liberation of the Reunionese people at home as well as abroad.

"Lucent Langenier, Saint Denis, 29 January 1980, for the FRAPAR office."

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CSO: 4400

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### CAPTAIN, ENGINEER TO BE EXTRADITED FROM SENEGAL TO LIBERIA

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 26 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] The Greek Captain and chief engineer of the Liberian registered super tanker "Salem" who were alleged to have deliberately sunk the ship of the Senegal coast last January are due to be extradited to Liberia early next week.

This was disclosed by Justice Minister Joseph Chesson following his recent trip to Dakar, Senegal, where he played a leading role in the extradition proceedings which resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of the two culprits who will be brought to Liberia so that prosecution can commence for the crime committed.

In this light, Mr. Chesson told the AGE in an interview yesterday afternoon that he has written President Tolbert, requesting his permission for Police Director Varney Dempster to recommend two top police officers to go to Dakar and accompany these two men to Liberia. "As soon as I get the green light from the President we will proceed in the matter immediately," he declared.

Liberia sought extradition on three counts: falsification of documents by the Captain, Dimitrios Gueorgoulis, the theft and sale of the cargo (193,132 tons of crude oil), and the destruction of the Liberian-registered vessel on January 17 150 kms (94 miles) MF Senegal's coast.

The Prosecutor General told the court that Liberia's request fulfilled all the conditions for extradition and that the court should limit itself to judging the request and not the basis of the accusation.

Justice Minister Chesson took the opportunity to convey thanks to the Senegalese President and other officials of the Government of Senegal for having co-operated with the Liberian Government and the Ministry of Justice in particular.

He said that the co-operation he received from these officials was so outstanding to the fact that even though other countries were alleged to have wanted the captain and chief engineer for questioning and possible prosecution, Liberia has been given the priority to prosecute these two persons for the crime done against the state.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**MALI-UPPER VOLTA FRICTION DENIED**--In November 1979, incidents occurred between the people of the village of Lebekuy (Republic of Mali) and those of Montiokuy (Republic of Upper Volta) about farm lands, incidents which were conclusively settled during a meeting at Segou on 22 November 1979 by the Malian and Upper Voltan ministers of the interior. After this meeting, the governments of the Republic of Upper Volta and the Republic of Mali instructed all border district chiefs so that order and calm would prevail along our border. This is currently the case. Thus, the two governments were greatly astonished to learn that rumors are circulating that incidents are supposedly continuing to occur at the border between the two countries. The governments of the Republic of Upper Volta and the Republic of Mali formally and categorically deny the said rumors and state that, except for the incident mentioned above which was peacefully resolved during the Segou meeting, no incident of any kind has occurred since then along the entire border. The governments of the Republic of Upper Volta and the Republic of Mali urged their people, particularly those in the border areas to ignore the rumors whose obvious purpose is to undermine the good relations existing between the two countries. Finally, the governments of the Republic of Upper Volta and the Republic of Mali take this opportunity to reaffirm emphatically their determination to continue the frank, fraternal dialogue begun between them at the Segou meeting. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11 Jan 80 p 3] 9479

**EGYPTIAN SCHOLARSHIPS TO LIBERIA**--Ten scholarships in nautical technology, and marine engineering have been granted to the Government of Liberia by the Maritime Transport Academy in Alexandria, Egypt. The grants were made here recently during talks held between the institute's Director General, Dr Gamal-Eldin Ahmed Moukhtar with officials of the Bureau of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Finance. Dr Moukhtar, said that his institute could be a source of technical assistance in the development of the Mano River Marine Training Institute by Grants for its instructors and will also provide lecturers and specialists for a specified period and by supplementing the efforts of Liberia maritime training in selected areas of specialization. [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 22 Feb 80 p 1]



ZAIRE-ZAMBIA BORDER ROAD--Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, yesterday held bilateral talks with visiting Zairean Foreign Minister, Mr Nguza Karl I. Bond, lasting several hours. The talks centred primarily on relations between the two countries in which a wide range of issues, including the thorny problem of the Pedicle road, were discussed. Last week, during the debate on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, several MPs appealed to the Government to solve the problem saying that Zambians using the road were subjected to harsh treatment by Zairean officials at the two border posts en route to and from Luapula Province. The two ministers are also believed to have discussed the situation in Rhodesia which goes to the polls tomorrow. Mr Nguza had earlier called on Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Feb 80 p 1]

SOUTH AFRICAN THREAT TO ANGOLA--Luanda--The Angolan Defense Ministry charged that South Africa was preparing a major offensive against southern Angola from Namibia in order to sabotage the plan for a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the frontier. In a statement signed by Vice Minister Pedro Maria Tonha, the Ministry said South African troops were massed in SWA along the border with the Angolan province of Kunene. The statement said that South Africa, through a "campaign in the International Press," was claiming that guerrillas of the Angolan Unita movement, were ready to attack frontier positions in the Kwando Kubango province east of Kunene. "A major South African military offensive, using aviation and troops transported by helicopter is expected soon in support of Unita," the Angolan statement said. It also reiterated recent Angolan claims that South Africa had fighter bombers ready and was mining dirt roads. It said that in Kwando Kubango, the frontier post of Dirico had been bombarded on February 13 and 21 by South African artillery. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Feb 80 p 2]

GAMBIA'S PRESIDENT IN FREETOWN--The president of the Republic of the Gambia, Sir Dawda Jawara, today expressed his intention to attend the forthcoming OAU summit conference to be held in Freetown. President Jawara, who made a 45 minute stopover in Freetown [few words indistinct] on his way to the Ivory Coast this morning, spoke highly of the relations between Sierra Leone and the Gambia and hoped that the friendship between the two countries will continue. [Sentence indistinct] President Jawara thanked President Siaka Stevens, the government and the people of Sierra Leone for the reception accorded him [few words indistinct]. Welcoming President Jawara earlier, First Vice President S. I. Koroma said that Sierra Leone and the Gambia have a common heritage [few words indistinct]. Mr Koroma described Sir Dawda as one of the outstanding leaders which Africa looks forward to for good and effective leadership. On behalf of President Stevens, the government and people of Sierra Leone, First Vice President Koroma proposed a toast to Sir Dawda Jawara. [Passage indistinct] [Text] [AB051002 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Mar 80 AB]

REFUGEE FLOW TO RESUME--Bulawayo--The repatriation of Rhodesian refugees, interrupted by the election, is expected to be resumed on Thursday, Mr. Nicholas Morris, head of the United Nations High Commission delegation in Rhodesia, said yesterday. There are still about 145 000 refugees in Mozambique and "at least" 23 000 in Zambia, he said. The total of refugees who have already come home is 35 135. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MANGANESE MINE NATIONALIZED--The Angolan Government has nationalised the country's largest manganese mine, according to a Radio Luanda broadcast. The directors of the Portuguese-owned mine have been accused of economic sabotage. The broadcast also said the Government had seized more shares of the diamond mining company, Diamang, and was now holding 77 percent of the total. Diamang is also Portuguese-owned. Radio Luanda said the share seizure was part of a plan to return the country's riches to the people of Angola. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Feb 80 p 17]

CSO: 4420

NORWEGIAN OIL EXPLOITATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 30 Jan 80 pp 1,5

[Article by R.Toi: "The Signing, in Cotonou, of Financing Agreements For the Seme Oil Deposit Exploitation Project"]

[Text] The exploitation of natural resources in our developing countries calls for and requires, considering the requirements of our times, a rational and judicious policy which takes our economic independence into account. This is all the more reason why the development of our energy and mining resources will have to respond primarily to the aspirations of the Benin people, especially at a time when we are living in a world where inflation and overpricing are factors representing a serious brake on the economic expansion of the developing countries.

It is in this spirit that two loan agreements, totaling 21 billion 164 million francs CFA [African Financial Community], to be used for the development of the Seme oil deposits, were signed yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation between our country, the People's Republic of Benin, and a Norwegian state company, the Eksport Finans, and the Norwegian Trade Bank -- Den Norske Credit Bank (DNC). These loans represent 90 percent of the costs of the exploitation project. The remaining 10 percent will be financed by the People's Republic of Benin.

At the signing ceremony for the above mentioned agreements, the Benin side was represented by comrade Barthelemy Ohouens, minister of industry and handicrafts, and the Norwegian side by the chief of the Norwegian mission, Mr Stig Bille.

During his speech, comrade Barthelemy Ohouens referred to the event as very important because first of all, he explained, the international economy is dominated by an atmosphere of permanent crisis which is due primarily to the rise in the price of petroleum. This crisis, which has become more pronounced during the last 2 years, has disastrous effects on the economies of developing countries and, consequently, produces a chronic imbalance in their balance of payments and, what is more, increases their indebtedness. Therefore, the exploitation of the Benin oil can only give hope that we will be able to fight this crisis effectively.

On the other hand, for comrade Barthelemy Ohouens the event has an historic character, because it not only strengthens even more the ties of economic cooperation between the Kingdom of Norway and the People's Republic of Benin, but also represents a decisive step in the implementation of the Seme oil exploitation project.

Comrade Barthelemy Ohouens called on the understanding of the various parties so that the necessary funds may be released as soon as possible. Next, he sketched out the evolution of the various stages which led to the signing of the various loan documents.

In conclusion, he expressed the wish that the implementation plans for the project, which will be drawn up soon, may be respected by all the parties so that we may meet again in the near future, on the site of the Seme deposits, for the solemn ceremony marking the pumping of the first barrels of petroleum.

In his address, Mr Stig Bille, chief of the Norwegian mission, primarily paid special tribute to the various Benin personalities who worked tirelessly to achieve the rapid conclusion of the clauses of the contract. Thus, he thanked the minister of industry and handicrafts whose availability and dedication, he stressed, were responsible for the success of the ceremony.

It should be noted that the Seme deposits were discovered in 1968 by the Union Oil of California oil company, which continued its research work until 1974, at which time it decided to give up on the development of the deposits.

But, being concerned with the exploitation of these deposits, the Benin government made contact with the Norwegian companies of SAGA [expansion unknown] Petroleum and Kvaerner Engineering. In 1977, these companies carried out a feasibility study financed by Benin. Following this study, the results of which were positive, a service contract was signed on 29 May 1979 in Cotonou between the People's Republic of Benin and the SAGA Petroleum oil company. In accordance with the clauses of this service contract, the SAGA Petroleum company is in charge of the exploitation of the Seme oil deposits on behalf of Benin.

Following this current signing, the actual exploitation activities will begin, first in Norway and then on the Seme site.

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## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### DACKO HAS 'FREE HAND' IN SETTING UP INSTITUTIONS

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 80 pp 48-49

[Article by Dominique La Garde: "Cotton First"]

[Text] Just a year ago on 19 and 20 January 1979, the Central African imperial guard violently crushed a demonstration of angry high school students. It was the beginning of the end for Jean Bedel Bokassa . . . Today, the situation is primarily one of reconstruction. The country is drained, the government is in total disarray, the treasury is empty . . . and the "patient" is recovering from the shock treatment which he has received. In a televised speech at the end of October, President David Dacko defined the major priorities of recovery: the rehabilitation of public finances, taking charge of the government again, reorganization of national companies and restoration of the transportation system, an essential condition for the resumption of agricultural production.

A host of French military draftees serving in a civilian capacity has converged on Bangui, particularly in economic and financial agencies, in order to alleviate the shortages, according to sources in Paris, of a public office long ago deserted by the best members of the Central African intelligentsia. Today in the Central African Republic, there is a total of about 400 draftees serving in a civilian capacity--two-thirds of whom are teachers--to which must be added the 370 soldiers still stationed there and who mainly perform the duties of a national police force.

Besides initial emergency aid for the payment of wages in the public sector--an essential condition for maintaining order in the capital!--following the visit in December of its minister of cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, France is preparing to finance an extensive program for restoring the transportation system. In the coming months, the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) should release 8 million French francs for the improvement of roads, 5 million for the Central African Agency for River Transportation (ACCF)--90 percent of the country's foreign trade is routed by river--which could



partially be converted to private ownership, 1 million to repair the Bangui airport and 6 million for the restoration of cotton trails.

The latter project is particularly important, since the collection of harvests depends on it. Coffee and cotton harvests will probably still be rather poor in 1980, according to the Central African Embassy in Paris, but it is essential for the collection to be carried out under good conditions if it is desirable to restore confidence among farmers. It is actually well known that the considerable drop in cotton production--38,000 tons in 1978-79 in comparison to 58,700 tons in 1969-70--is explained by collection inadequacies as well as the system of "good-for" notes, worthless paper given to farmers instead of payment: rather than see their harvests rot in the field or be paid in play money, Central African farmers had become accustomed to letting their fields lie fallow . . .

Paralleling this, the Central African Cotton Union (UCCA) will be reorganized. As in the case of many state companies, there will be a partial return to private ownership, to the benefit of the French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers (CFDT), which was already established in the country prior to independence. To further assure the collection of harvests--which begins this month--emergency measures will be adopted in the hydrocarbon fuels supply sector before steps are taken in that case as well toward a return of private capital to Centralhydro, a state company whose coffers are empty today. Bangui has actually been experiencing a severe gasoline shortage problem for several months because of that company's inability to pay the bills of oil companies. One liter of the precious liquid sold for between 500 and 1000 CFA francs on the black market in December . . .

Besides public aid, is it possible to expect a revival of interest in the Central African Republic on the part of private investors? The country's potential is immense--diamonds, tobacco, coffee, cotton, timber, etc.--but despite the guarantee recently made by the French Insurance Company for foreign trade (COFACE), it seems that business circles are still rather cautious while waiting for the government to become stronger.

For the time being, President Dacko is stepping up appeals for discipline and responsibility, particularly among public officials, whose "negligence" he has denounced on several occasions, and among workers, whose right to strike he even once threatened to suspend. In fact, without being eliminated, this right should be regulated following current negotiations between the government and the General Union of Central African Workers (UGTC). This determination to maintain order is also reflected by a series of arrests or residential confinements in opposition circles, particularly among the supporters of Mr Ange Patasse and Mr Idi Lala. The former prime minister of Bokassa I is still being held in Ngaragba prison. He will soon be brought to trial for common law offenses: inciting violence, nonpayment of certain debts, etc. In fact, according to some of his former friends, Mr Patasse seems to have more or less discredited himself by leaving the capital after the October riots and is even being challenged within his own movement.



In general, the people seem to have accepted rather well Mr Dacko's return, either grateful to him for having delivered them from the imperial regime without bloodshed with the help of the French army or quite simply demonstrating a kind of natural passivity. Dissatisfaction is noticeable only in intellectual circles: among college and high school students who, even if they have started working again, feel frustrated by their victory, and somewhat critical officials who privately complain that the "government of public welfare" is actually only a "government to help out friends" . . .

This opposition does not appear to be really organized, however, despite rumors concerning the establishment of a clandestine "movement of 18 January." Nor does it have a leader, even if the popularity of Mr Abel Goumba, the Cotonou exile, seems to be rising in university circles, thanks to the French media.

President Dacko thus appears to have a free hand in proceeding to set up institutions. In his televised speech of 24 October, he pledged to authorize the coexistence of several political parties. It has been said that he would have to withdraw that promise very quickly, however, as a result of the advice freely given by certain chiefs of state of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), including Gabonese President Omar Bongo, with whom he has long had a personal relationship.

In December, President Dacko in fact announced the creation of a new party, the Central African Democratic Union (UDC), and stated on 29 December that the country's unity would be reflected by "the free membership of everyone in the UDC" . . . This body, which will hold its first proceedings in March, will be a single but "plurifactional" party, within which the various existing groups will be urged to merge . . . unless they choose to become part of the clandestine opposition.

As for the institutions themselves, their establishment will take several more months and should not take place before 1981, according to the president's statement. It is only known that the country's new constitution will have to be approved by referendum and that presidential and parliamentary elections will be held only 6 months later. These elections will coincide with the departure of Mr Dacko, about whom it has been said that he will soon give up his position just after rising to power. There is no doubt that in such a case he will carefully prepare the way for his succession.

That is why plans are already in full swing in some circles. Current prime minister Bernard Ayando, considered a possible successor last year, no longer has the favor of the chief of state, who rebuked him for overly favoring his own ethnic group. Vice President Henri Maidou definitely has presidential ambitions, but also a "stew" that is difficult to forget, since he was the last prime minister of Bokassa I and the author of a notorious denial concerning the Ngaragba massacres . . . Well then, a third man? There is talk in Paris about Mr Francois Gathoua, currently employed at the Central Bank of Yaounde and held in very high esteem by the Elysee . . .

Whatever the case, this little game of prognostication is still very premature. Especially since Mr Dacko could very simply succeed himself . . . Until the 1981 institutional dates, for the time being it is especially important for the cotton to be collected and for fertilizer to be routed to the countryside under good conditions.

11915

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL AFRICAN AMBASSADORS--Sylvestre Bangui, Central African minister of foreign affairs, is getting ready to hold in Bangui a conference of Central African ambassadors stationed abroad. This will result in a rather large-scale diplomatic operation. A large number of the ambassadors were appointed by Bokassa I during the empire. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 80 p 17] 11915

CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT SAID TO LACK POWER OVER COUNTRY

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 80 p 50

[Article by Saleh Kebzabo: "A Fragile Status Quo"]

[Text] It has been a long time since there has been any talk of Chad. Since the government was formed in November, everything gradually seemed to fall back into place. Then bad news arrived in early January: fighting had broken out again in the center-east of the country; N'Djamena, which was starting to forget the crackling noise of automatic weapons, again experienced the noise of explosions.

Most fortunately, the two incidents in question were quickly brought under control. In the case of the capital, this was the culmination of an inevitable process. A crisis of this scope always has an aftermath if it is not settled. If the lives taken early this year in N'Djamena are again deplored, they must be attributed to acts of uncontrolled individuals. The thousands of soldiers living in the capital, often without means, have trouble resisting the temptation to use their weapons to acquire what they want. And to liquidate their victims so that no trace remains.

If the provost marshal, whose action has been praised, cannot be everywhere at once, although his resources have been increased considerably, the fact remains that the problem of security in the capital has not changed. The local police are unable to fully do their duty, since they are totally disarmed. Thus the question of the arrival of a neutral force is again raised.

Hope is springing up again with the arrival of the first Congolese troops in N'Djamena. Now at last the problems of demilitarizing the capital will be solved: all armed soldiers will have to be out of the city by 5 February. The atmosphere of confidence should thus be strengthened.

The incident which led to the confrontation between the troops of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) and those of the Joint Action Front (FAC) is far more serious. It clearly shows the weakness of the agreement on which basis the government was formed.

It is not secret to anyone that relations between FAN and FAC--especially since the latter faction has mainly been reduced to its Arab component--have never been good. Moreover, the combat zone (Amdam) is considered the "soft belly" of the zones controlled by the factions.

Unlike what is happening throughout the country, the Guera-Salamat zone and part of Batha are "undecided." None of the factions present can establish itself and demonstrate its leadership ability. Last year in the worst fighting, FAN occupied part of Batha and did not push its advantage to Guera, since it was persuaded, and not without reason, that FROLINAT was established there. Only later was it learned that several factions were squabbling over the region.

Thus to increase its audience, FAN's strategists have tried to take total control of Batha. That is the reason for the latest confrontations, which have claimed about 100 victims. And the seizure of Amdam by FAN is now an established fact.

Beyond this episode, it is actually the question of the fragile status quo, imposed by the Lagos agreement, which is raised. Thus the inevitable regroupings, the latest of which to date is the merger of the armies of President Goukouni Oueddei and Mr Mahamat Abba Said, minister of the interior.

Under these conditions, events like those in the beginning of this month may happen again at any time. And no authority can do anything about it. The country is carved up into factions holding the real power over their respective territories. And the government, helpless, has no control over the country.

Chadians are right in wondering what use is this government, whose formation looked like a miraculous solution just a few months ago.

11915

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Brazzaville, 23 Feb (ACI)--Comrade Jean Pierre Thystere Tchikaya, member of the political bureau in charge of ideology and education, left Brazzaville yesterday evening for Moscow at the head of a six-man delegation of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party]. Among the members of the delegation are Comrade Lekoundzou Itihi-Ossetoumba, member of the political bureau in charge of planning and economy. The delegation will attend the colloquium on the 10 years of the Congolese Labor Party which is organized by the Soviet Communist Party. [Text] [AB062030 Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN--publication of the Agence Congolaise d'Information--in French 23 Feb 80 p 2 AB]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL--Our country, the Congo, and Brazil have just established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A statement to this effect was simultaneously published yesterday in Brazzaville and Brasilia. This statement was signed in New York. The two parties were represented at the ceremony by the Congolese charge d'affaires at the United Nations [name indistinct] and the Brazilian permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Correa da Costa, respectively. [Text] [AB051430 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Mar 80 AB]

AFGHANISTAN VISIT--M. Bongwa Canille, general-secretary of the Parti du travail, led a delegation of party and government members to meet Afghanistan's new leaders in Kabul. A news agency report said the Congolese visitors were among the few foreign visitors to have paid official calls on the new government installed on December 27. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 376]

CSO: 4420

## DJIBOUTI

### BRIEFS

POLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED--The Government of the Republic of Djibouti and the Polish People's Republic have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 24 February 1980. [Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 28 Feb 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400



## BRIEFS

SUDANESE TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES--The three-man Sudanese delegation led by Mr Yusuf Muhammad 'Abdallah, deputy under secretary and director general of supply in the Sudanese Ministry of Commerce and Supply, left for home today after a week's visit and discussions in Addis Ababa. In an airport statement, Mr Yusuf Muhammad 'Abdallah said that the Sudanese and Ethiopian trade delegations have made very fruitful trade discussions, for both sides have agreed to further strengthen, promote and expand trade between the two countries. Within this framework, he said, Sudan purchased Ethiopian coffee and necessary measures are taken to purchase [words indistinct] and other Ethiopian commodities. In turn, he added, Ethiopia is taking measures for the possible purchase of edible oil and other Sudanese commodities. The leader of the Sudanese delegation said the venue and date for further negotiations will be communicated shortly to the Ethiopian Government. [Text] [LD061618 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

THIRD WORLD, AFRICA DESERVE INCREASED VOICE

Libreville L'UNION in French 19-20 Jan 80 p 5

[Editorial by Mengue-ba Nna: "Our Silence"]

[Text] In 1977, Gabon's Omar Bongo asked for a permanent seat for Africa on the UN Security Council. He then spoke in his capacity as incumbent OAU president. "It is a joke," decreed UN officials. "This proposal would, in fact, mean revising the UN Charter." The matter was put on the back burner and Africa remains without a voice.

Yet, despite the appearances, the UN is called to play an ever-larger role during the convulsions which will shake our world between now and the year 2000. Not because the UN is a power, but because it will be a secure place, a neutral territory where the great problems will be solved, where perhaps our future will be decided. Within this world organization, there is this "secret sect," the Security Council, with its holy of holies, the five permanent members.

The UN headquarters is like a school. The General Assembly which would be made up of students in the auditorium speaks of everything and nothing, awaiting the results of the deliberations of the professorial body, the Security Council, but the final decisions are made by the board of directors made up of the five permanent members.

What decisions could this committee make in the coming years about the course of the world, decisions which could affect Africa without its taking part in the talks?

It seems utopian that such a crucial world decision could happen after our independence. In 1943, the Yalta agreements too seemed utopian. Nevertheless, from beyond the grave, Roosevelt and Stalin still manipulate our world like a puppet. They never knew about color television or the Concorde and continue to manage our life. Their agreements, the crucial world decision of Yalta, still allow the USSR to invade Czechoslovakia and Kissinger to state in rather undiplomatic language that the United States would not allow the Communists to enter...the Italian Government. Recent examples on the application of these agreements abound.

The concerns which could cause the super powers to redivide the world are not lacking, either. First, one is powerful only in relation to other countries, and by having a sphere of influence. Someone said: "The first power in the world by virtue of its population, a nuclear power, China is obliged to practice a policy of power." The facts begin to prove him right. For the first time in their history, the Chinese forces left their country "to teach a lesson" to Vietnam. Possession of atomic weapons then confers certain rights. A member of the Security Council, but without nuclear force, Taiwan carried very little weight. To command the world better, the super powers will thus be very vigilant to avoid enlarging the nuclear club. De Gaulle understood this. He did not sign the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. But tomorrow, will it be enough to refuse to sign or reject this document to be able, in one's own time, to make one's little bomb? Pakistan thought so and was mistaken. The United States refused the sale of a...French nuclear powerplant to this country. In this area, the great powers have enormous means to dictate their law to us. They control the technology, finances, brains, and military intervention, if necessary, should not be ruled out for destroying any budding nuclear installations. In 1964, Nkrumah of Ghana spoke of forming an African atomic force. People laughed a lot. The future will tell us if he was wrong.

The second concern of the great powers is energy and, more specifically, oil. It is going to run out. When? The experts are not sure. What is sure is that it must be replaced. No one has yet found a satisfactory solution. Solar energy? Nuclear energy? Energy from the land or energy from the seas? Everything has been examined, tested, even vegetables, but nothing is able yet to take the place of black gold.

While the great powers grow concerned, the Third World, involuntarily, could supply a solution. The poor nations proclaim the idea of law of the sea: maritime resources should profit all, particularly themselves, the deprived. The debates are continuing. However, in certain circles, people are beginning to think seriously of internationalizing oil, this product essential to the world economy. Internationalize the resources of the sea? Yes, of course! Why not oil, too?

The last issue that the great powers are studying is intervention. It is obvious that each is ready to preserve a sphere of influence: they want to be the only ones to have the atomic weapon and control world energy, while confronting a group of poor nations claiming to be non-aligned. The "rebels" do not easily accept the order to be established, the future crucial world decision. We are obliged to note that in a few years, the number of interventions of the powers has seriously increased in the Third World. France gets the prize: Zaire, Chad, Sahara, Central African Republic. China entered Vietnam. The USSR is in Afghanistan. The United States is forming an elite corps whose name is a program: rapid deployment force. Those who wish to remain truly nonaligned have only to speak out. They must first begin by condemning every intervention. In fact, for true nonalignment, the 500 French paratroopers in Bangui and the 100,000 Soviet soldiers of

Kabul have the same value and meaning: violation of the integrity and independence of a third nation, refusal to allow the people of this country exercise its right of self-determination by freely choosing its leaders. The number of soldiers and the firepower are insignificant. There can be no good and bad interventions for the nonaligned. They are all to be condemned.

Our silence will be an admission of failure, and an encouragement for other ones, especially since there are enough pretexts: protect human rights, close the road to communism, oppose capitalism and even "intervene to prevent foreign interference!"

9479

CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

GOLD, DIAMOND SMUGGLING--Ghana loses £100m. or \$36 m. every year as a result of gold and diamonds being smuggled out of the country's mines, according to the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources, Fuel and Power. A report broadcast by Radio Ghana quoted the Minister, Professor George Benneh, as saying that Ghana needed to revive the ailing gold industry to take advantage of the high world prices. Next to cocoa, the Minister said, the mining industry is Ghana's highest foreign exchange earner. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 372]

COUNCIL OF STATE APPOINTEES--Two new appointees to the Ghana Council of State have taken the oath of office. They are Archbishop Peter Dery and Professor C. O. Quarcoopome. Four Deputy Ministers took the oath at the same ceremony. They are Mr. James Dougan, Deputy Minister for the Central Region, Mr. Innocent Katsriku, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Sampson Apraku, Deputy Minister for Education and Mr. Matthew Yalley, Deputy Minister for Transport and Communications. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 371]

FRG ASSISTANCE--The Omnibus Services Authority, OSA, has received DM3.6 million, about 4.5 million cedis, worth of spare parts from the Federal Republic of Germany for the rehabilitation of its buses. A statement issued in Accra yesterday by the German Embassy said OSA also obtained DM4 million worth of automotive spare parts in 1978 and DM15 million in 1979 from the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Mar 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

## GUINEA

### BRIEFS

ISLAMIC CULTURAL COMMISSION MEETING--The session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs, one organ of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which brings together 41 countries, opened Tuesday in Conakry. According to Radio Conakry, during the opening session, Mr Abdoulaye Toure, the Guinean minister of foreign affairs, urged the Moslem countries to unite to "protect Islam from ideological aggression and work for its expansion." The minister accused the developed countries of wishing to pit Islamic countries of Africa, Asia and the Far East against the Moslem oil-producing countries, by blaming the current difficulties of the world economy on increased oil prices. Mr Toure, moreover, advocated that the Moslem countries set up a maritime shipping company and airline and that the Islamic banks mobilize the financial resources of the Moslem oil-producing countries to direct them toward the development of the Third World countries. The Islamic Commission, during its session, must study questions of transportation, telecommunications and labor exchange and technical cooperation between Islamic countries. Radio Conakry did not specify the number of countries participating in the commission meeting, but mentioned the countries represented at the headquarters for the session--Guinea, Kuwait, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Senegal and Soudan. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17 Jan 80 p 4] 9479

CSO: 4400

MOI'S SUCCESSES ABROAD TO 'EASE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] President Moi's visits to West Germany, Britain and the US, which ended yesterday, were a great success in many ways. The two-week visits gave him an opportunity to discuss important issues concerning our development and the stand we take on international issues.

Addressing a huge crowd at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, the President listed a number of achievements made during his visits. These include long-term development projects intended to improve our roads and farms. Maybe the most outstanding achievement made by Mr. Moi during his visit to the US was that he convinced the leaders of that nation that Kenya needs urgent assistance in the way of food supplies. According to the President, the US has agreed to supply Kenya with 105,000 tons of grain to supplement our food supplies which because of last year's poor rainfall are quite inadequate.

These will include maize, wheat and rice, which are the staple foods for wananchi. Very soon, therefore, the long queues, which wananchi have been forming to get maizemeal and wheat flour, will be forgotten and once more the supply of food will go back to normal. But the food supply from the US will help us for only a short period and a lot more needs to be done by wananchi to change the present gloomy picture. A lot of work needs to be done on our farms to feed the increasing number of people.

And, even more importantly, the people of Kenya have to take serious measures to control the population growth which is now one of the highest in the world. Wananchi must now be made to understand the importance of family planning through more vigorous campaigns to explain the dangers of having too large families. Everywhere Mr. Moi went looking for aid, this important fact was raised because in future we will not be able to control the number of children we get. With the rapid increase in the number of mouths to feed, the danger of food shortages becomes even more imminent.



As President Moi pointed out yesterday, many of our economic problems are caused by circumstances beyond our control. These include poor rainfall and the steady increase in oil prices. Whereas it is difficult to predict changes in the rainfall patterns, oil prices are known for certain to be steadily increasing. This was already very clear even when President Moi was appointing his new Cabinet late last year. Naturally that must have been the reason he created an Energy Ministry--to ensure that more attention is given to our energy needs.

On creating the Ministry, the President stressed the importance of doing the best we can to make sure we economise our energy, especially oil. Because of the high oil prices, Kenya today has to spend more money on oil, using funds allocated for other forms of development. Wananchi must have been pleased to learn from the President yesterday that this is one of the areas in which he succeeded in convincing his hosts to assist us. Oil price hikes have for a long time been the main cause of our economic problems and it seems more efforts need to be made to make the people learn the importance of conserving energy. More than that, the new Ministry must be very active in the exploration and development of non-conventional sources of energy, especially wind, solar and biogas.

The President announced yesterday that a team of experts from West Germany will be visiting us next month to finalise the agreements he had reached with leaders of that nation. Among other things, the experts will be concerned about the improvement of our agricultural sector, which has many potentials which are yet to be tapped. Realising these opportunities, the President last year decided to split the Ministry of Agriculture into two--one to deal with crop production and land use and the other with livestock development. As he pointed out upon creating the two Ministries, the measure was to ensure that agricultural potentials are fully exploited and that we continue to feed ourselves.

The achievements made by President Moi in the last two weeks will go a long way towards easing our economic problems; but, even more importantly, they should give us the opportunity to work harder to avoid similar situations in future.

CSO: 4420

## KENYA

### ASIANS ASKED TO AID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] The chairman of the Hindu Council of Kenya, Mr. T.S. Nandhra, has called on the Asian community to take more active part in the economic development of the nation.

Speaking at a party hosted by the members of the East Africa Ramgarhia Board in Pangani to celebrate his nomination as a councillor in the Nairobi City Council at the weekend, Mr. Nandhra said Asians should intensify their participation in Harambee projects.

Mr. Nandhra, who was also elected as the deputy chairman of the Finance Committee of the city council, said Asians should not be content with employing Africans in their enterprises only. "We should integrate fully with the other members of society and join hands in the task of nation building," he said.

He suggested that the members of the Asian community should contribute funds to build a national polytechnic which, he said, could help Kenyans to acquire technical skills necessary for economic development.

He noted that such a venture would earn much respect for the Asian community.

Thanking President Moi for making it possible for him to be nominated a councillor through his Nyayo philosophy, Mr. Nandhra said his nomination was an honour to the entire Asian community.

"It showed the respect and the honour the President has for the Asians," Mr. Nandhra said. -- KNA

CSO: 4420

## LUO MPS CALL ON COMMUNITY TO RALLY BEHIND MOI

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Feb 80 p 4

[Text]

LUO MPs have reiterated their stand on the Nyanza unity declaration. They elected Foreign Minister Dr. Robert Ouko as their Parliamentary leader and called on the Luo community to rally behind President Moi.

These remarks were made recently at a get-together organised by residents of the Kasipul/Kabondo constituency in honour of their MP Samuel Onyango Ayodo. The party was held at the MP's home at Wang'apala Sub-location, Kabondo Location, South Nyanza District. It was attended by his friends and relatives from various parts of the country.

The gathering hailed President Moi's leadership, saying his dynamic leadership had taught other countries that elections should always be held when due.

They thanked the President for the love he had shown for Nyanza people by initiating the Lake Basin Development Authority and by appointing Prof. David Wasawo as its managing director. They also hailed him for appointing Mr. Oginga Odinga as chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

They said the President was working hard to ensure enough food and more schools and urged wananchi to increase food production.

Foreign Minister Dr. Robert Ouko said there was no room in Nyanza for rumour mongering. In case of doubt on any issue he advised them to seek advice from the right person. He urged the Nyanza people to rally behind the President and the Government to accelerate development in the province. Mr. Oginga Odinga thanked the residents for what they had done for him and called on them to toe the Nyayo line for the betterment of the Luo community.

The distinguished guests who greeted the crowd included Information and Broadcasting Assistant Minister Alfred Ojwang, Higher Education Assistant Minister Aloo Aringo, Assistant Home Minister Zablon Owigo Olang'.

Those present included Gem MP Aggrey Otieno Amballa.

## NAIROBI COUNCIL LACKS 'CLEAR PERCEPTION OF PROBLEMS'

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Mohamed Warsama]

[Text]

**MOST** of the chief officers in Nairobi City Council have not gone on leave for as long as two to four years, piling up a staggering amount of accumulated leave in the process.

The result is that these top men, holding very critical posts in the nation's largest civic administration, may be exposing themselves to the dangers of stress conditions — the curse of all top executives in management positions everywhere.

Town Clerk Simon Getonga, the man who is most on the firing line by virtue of holding the chief executive post in the council, has an accumulated leave of 111½ days, which means that he has not taken a rest for the last three years.

Other top aides in the Town Clerk's Department have piled up an average of 40 to 80 days in overdue leave.

Dr. Wilson Mugo, the Medical Officer of Health, is the man whose accumulation of 42 days' leave was recently used as the ostensible pretext for sending him away to pave the way for a probe into his department.

The Public Health Department's services, particularly in refuse and cleansing areas, have shown a marked and continuous deterioration in recent years.

Two of Mugo's deputies are shown in the council minutes as having an accumulation of 77 and

88 days respectively, while a senior medical superintendent has 74 days due to him.

When it is the turn of other council departments to present their leave rosters, it is expected the same trend will be reflected. And according to established precedent, sooner or later most of the senior men in the council will seek to convert their cumulative leave days into cash in lieu of the holidays which, on strictly medical grounds, they ought to have taken.

The cash conversion sums will by no means be petty sums when it is considered that many of these officers are in the Sh. 6,000-Sh. 10,000 income bracket.

The aggregate sums of the cash conversions involved would be enough to pay the wages of several junior staff for one year.

The usual explanation offered by the top officers for a carry-over of their leave is pressure of work, but one top management consultant contacted by SUNDAY NATION says that pressure of work alone is a compelling factor for any top-level executive to take his holidays on time.

According to the expert, an executive has two levels — one stress, the other energy. "Part of the executive's life has got a reserve of energy which we can draw upon in times of stress," he said. "But if you go a step further — and you don't give time to yourself to build a new reserve — and you just go on, you will never get an opportunity to build a new reserve of energy."

The expert went on: "If you don't build a reserve — how do you build energy? What happens when the executive goes into the dark unknown? Nobody knows what can happen if an executive burns his energy reserve. He cannot assess himself."

The expert said: "The best executives are those who allocate time to themselves. Must we import here a Western-type of stress?"

The expert then ticked off the adverse effect caused by stress conditions:

- The executive's productivity and efficiency levels drop.

- The executive develops an inability to take creative thoughts from others, particularly, the junior staff "who are more closer to bad situations."

- The executive adopts a defensive position in which he is not open to new ideas. He goes completely negative.

The expert pointed out that it was becoming increasingly common practice among companies to recognise that executives working under heavy pressure should go for holidays.

He questioned why Nairobi City Council has "not given orders to its senior officers to go on leave when it is due," adding: "The international practice of forfeiting your leave when it is due should be adopted by the council."

How many of the many costly blunders made by the council in the past few years are directly due to corruption or linked to the stress conditions is something that may never be known fully except by those who are directly concerned.

However, ordinarily, chief officer posts in the council carry

an immense weight of responsibility and a punishing schedule that few can hope to survive the crushing burdens of their office unscathed.

Every chief officer is required, in addition to carrying out his normal duties, to attend the sessions of 11 standing committees and those of their respective appointments sub-committees.

In between, they have to cope with pressures from councillors and politicians, members of the public seeking favours or to lodge complaints, staff and contractor grievances.

When they are not so preoccupied, the officers would be busy conducting their own inter-departmental warfare. In addition, they have to contend with a hostile Press.

It is not surprising that in the high-pressure cooker atmosphere in which the officers have to operate, there has been an increasing tendency to go on the defensive, particularly where Press attacks on the council's low performance are concerned.

Again, there has been a growing tendency in recent years on the part of the council to seek last-minute outside-the-court settlements with contractors claiming damages against the council for wrongful termination of their contracts.

When this is all added to the council's bad planning policies and many other instances of malpractices, it becomes obvious that the council's administrative machinery is lacking a clear sense of judgment and perception of the issues and problems facing it.

Otherwise, the tax-paying public might have been spared a great deal of waste of public funds.

## NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL'S SHORTCOMINGS RAPPED

## Failure To List Properties Noted

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text]

NOW that the Minister for Local Government and Urban Development, Mr. Charles Rubia, has ordered Nairobi councillors to stop their quarrels, threatening that he will not hesitate to dissolve the council if they continue their bickering, wananchi everywhere expect them to "get down to business", as the Minister directed.

Maybe the first business the councillors should concern themselves with is that of finding out who among them owns more than one council property and also whether or not there were delaying tactics, as the Minister suggested, by council officials in compiling lists of officers and councillors with more than one civic property.

Wananchi must have been extremely happy with Mr. Rubia when he scrapped a special meeting called for by some councillors as part of a plan to oust the Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara, for trying to expose what he claims are corrupt practices in high offices within the council.

By saving Coun. Kahara, who is now one of the most popular politicians among wananchi in Nairobi, the Minister has also made himself very popular — but a few questions still remain

unanswered: Does the directive by the Minister demanding that councillors end their quarrels mean that Coun. Kahara is to stop probing officials who are suspected of being corrupt?

After all, the talk of corruption was the beginning of all the troubles at City Hall. Is it possible for Coun. Kahara to continue with his probes and at the same time maintain peace in the council? If, on the other hand, he decides to forget the whole issue of corruption for the sake of peace will he really be following the Nyayo example of getting rid of evil practices such as tribalism and nepotism which have tended to divided this nation in the past? And what do wananchi expect from him?

What wananchi expect from their Mayor is quite clear to everyone. They want no corruption, no tribalism and no nepotism and so they expect Mr. Kahara to be vigilant and expose all corrupt practices in the council if there are any. Wananchi expect all the councillors to back Mr. Kahara in this difficult task. If they fail to do so they will lose the confidence the people had in them when they elected them late last year. When the Minister advised councillors to "get down to business", the most urgent business wananchi expected them to tackle is that of investigating allegations of tribalism and nepotism which have been made against top officials of the council. Why are a

number of council housing projects taking too long to complete even though they have the backing of international organisations?

That is another serious job for the new councillors to try and investigate. Ending quarrels should not mean ending investigations. Why, for example, are some senior officials of the council very reluctant to go on leave?

Why do they think they are indispensable? Wananchi expect councillors to find this out too. Anything short of that will not have the backing of the people.

Wananchi are also extremely pleased with the Minister for Local Government and Urban Development for appointing a three-man team to probe the allocation of Nairobi City Council's market stalls, tenant-purchase houses and rental houses. Obviously, Mr. Rubia is not too happy with the manner in which the council handled his one-man-one-house directive. Before this team was appointed many allegations were being made about councillors and officials owning many council properties, some of which they sub-let.

As I have pointed out in the past, it is quite possible that between the time the Minister made his announcement about the restriction of ownership of council houses on December 18 last year and now many things, including changing the names of the owners, could have happened. It should not, however, be difficult for the investigators appointed by Mr. Rubia to find out the truth, but their work will be made a lot easier if council officials and councillors co-operate with the probe team.

Wananchi, too, should co-operate with it and give it all the information they have about "extra" properties owned by councillors and officers. Those who have rented houses from councillors or civic officials should refuse to pay any more rent to their secret landlords and report the matter to the probe team. There may be instances of tenants who have signed agreements with their landlords before lawyers. Such victims should not allow themselves to be exploited by greedy people when the Government wants to help them and protect them. Wananchi being exploited in this manner should also report the matter to the three-man team.

According to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development, Mr. Andrew Ligale, the probe team is not doing a general investigation of the administration and financial position of the council. Though the team's scope of investigation is limited to the allocation of council stalls, tenant-purchase houses and rental houses, it still can do quite a lot to help the suffering wananchi and in doing this it should leave no stone unturned until the exploitation of poor wananchi is stopped.

Mr. Ligale shocked the people of Kenya when he said councils throughout the country had submitted a substantial amount of information regarding the ownership of council properties, but that no such information had been received from Nairobi City Council.

Why don't all the councillors "get down to business" and tell us the truth about what has been causing the delay? Why?



Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 10

[Article by Mohamed Warsama]

[Text]

**LOCAL** Government and Urban Development Minister Charles Rubia's decision to set up a three-man team to probe Nairobi City Council's non-compliance with his directive on one-man-one-council house policy falls short of the public clamour for a full-scale inquiry into the affairs of the council.

Council-watchers say that the limited brief of the Ministry investigators will only enable them to poke at the tip of the iceberg. If the Minister had allowed the probe team to go to City Hall with an open-ended brief, their investigations could have brought to light the grave plight of the council — and the long-suffering public would have profited that much more in the process.

## Bank

The council's situation is getting ever more worse than hitherto presumed, as this latest up-date shows.

●The finances of the council are as messy as they were a year ago, so much so that even Rubia himself last week expressed concern at the failure of the council officers to submit the civic estimates of income and expenditure to him for approval.

●The city's cleansing services are crumbling and in worse shape than they were last November when SUNDAY NATION exposed their plight.

●Old, inflation-bloated projects, some five years old or more, continue in fits and starts, like the council's bedevilled transport fleet.

●There isn't one single new major project of note started or in the process of being started by the council over the last two years that has not been hit by problems or delayed by late starts.

●The snailpace shuffle of the top-level decision-making process is holding up action on vital projects

## Award

These are some of the areas which will be skirted by Rubia's probe team because they are not covered by their terms of reference. But SUNDAY NATION is taking a close look at the picture for the benefit of its readers.

According to council official sources, the chief officers' panel holding the fort for the new, incoming council, last December pored over the cleansing fleet situation with a looking glass, making an item-by-item study.

Said the council records: "It came to light that the present cleansing fleet, and the present situation, was completely hopeless and action should be taken to replace the majority of these vehicles if the service has to be saved from total collapse."

It was reported that the chief officers expressed their serious concern that out of the seven new vehicles acquired for the fleet, five of them "had developed serious problems" and were now off the road "allegedly due to factory faults."

The majority of the old vehicles were said to have such problems as defective engines, gear box, chassis and propeller shafts, pressure pumps and hydraulic gears, lack of tyres "and more seriously lack of spare parts for a long time."

The City Treasurer, Mr. P. Okuku, estimated that at least £1 million would be needed to enable the council to buy new cleansing vehicles. A proposal to borrow the amount from the Kenya Commercial Bank was first made last July.

The Public Health Department was also hit by a serious shortage of medical gloves last October, after the successful tenderer allegedly failed to provide them. The council was forced to air-freight 1,800 gloves from overseas as an emergency but costly measure.

In a world of spiralling inflation, the wheels of the council turn ever more slowly when it comes to starting and finishing its

capital projects. The council is still casting about for a contractor to complete the unfinished six-year old Buru Buru rental housing scheme.

It hasn't yet got around to making a serious start on the World Bank-financed Mathare North housing project supposed to have begun last October. The reason — the precondition for a completion of the new Valuation Roll for Nairobi, targeted for March 31, 1980, has not been met by the council, much to the annoyance of the donor agency. The EEC-financed Kawangware project is already four-and-a-half years behind schedule.

Also lagging behind is the Chania II water scheme, whose delayed completion is seriously affecting building construction activity in the city.

And to cap it all, the Moi School for the Armed Forces at Eastleigh and the New Office Block Annexe to the City Hall scheduled for opening this month are still behind schedule.

Last February, the council awarded a contract to Danny

Construction Co. for Sh. 4,212,917/80 to build the school and have it ready by February 10, 1980.

In June, 1979, President Moi personally conducted a fund-raising rally at the KAF Eastleigh aerodrome which netted over Sh. 6 million. Yet, the council says, work is being delayed because the contractor has not received regular payments.

Similarly, millions of shillings have been lost by the council in botched-up contracts for building work and installations at the much-delayed City Hall Annexe.

On January 20, the council decided to impose liquidation damages on the main contractor for the delay in completing the building. But it was subsequently decided to waive the liquidation damages and give an extension of one-and-a-half month period to the contractor to finish the job.

The original contractor, Bashir Bros., now defunct, was expelled from the site some five years ago. Irregularities in the council's stores in connection with large quantities of stolen items have been reported regularly by the City Treasurer.

In the area of council housing, Rubia's investigators are likely to find many more irregularities especially with regard to allocations and illegal tenancies.

Rubia's earlier decision that illegal sub-tenancies should be legalised when his directive was implemented came as a damper to those who have been on the waiting list for council tenancies for years.

There are more than 35,000 on the waiting list, vainly hoping to get a house in one of the 13 council estates. Chances of succeeding are next to impossible because of the queue-jumpers.

The council also has a tendency to concentrate on unimportant matters while more pressing issues are awaiting its attention. In a month when a crisis was building up in the City Mortuary with reports of rotting bodies, the council's chief officers last November chose instead to devote a lot of their time at one morning session to going over, point by point, a DAILY NATION article on the council.

## Town Clerk Explains Council's Actions

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 10

[Article by Dorothy Kweyul]

[Cont.]

LAST year's civic elections, which were held simultaneously with the parliamentary elections on November 8, caused Nairobi City Council's failure to submit its estimates of both revenue and expenditure as required by the Ministry of Local Government.

"Under normal circumstances, we should have forwarded estimates during November or early December," the Town Clerk, Mr. Simon Getonga said. "But because of the elections, we did not have any council until the first week of January."

Mr. Getonga noted further last week that as soon as the new council was installed it was "beset with many problems which have been highlighted in the Press

"As a result, officers of the City Council have not had enough time" to forward their estimates to the Minister for approval.

The Town Clerk was giving an insight into various City Council problems, including the estimates delay, which came under attack from Local Government and Urban Planning Minister Charles Rubia last Monday.

Mr. Rubia had described the delay as "another source of my great concern," in a thorough-going criticism of the goings on at City Hall.

On the subject of poor services to the public, which was also attacked by the Minister, and which is common knowledge to city residents, the Town Clerk said: "Deterioration of services cannot be fully blamed on officers. We need machinery to cater for a growing population."

Describing Nairobi as one of the fastest growing cities in the world, he regretted, however, that the council's financial standing had not been expanding at the same rate.

"We have not procured all the equipment we need for cleaning and other fields," he said.

The City Council has made suggestions to the Government "as to how we can get more money and where we should be allowed to tax people," but as consultations are still in process, he declined to reveal the nature of their proposals.

But finance and its constraints aside, cases of indiscipline and laxity among council officers are not lacking, and the Town Clerk warned: "I am prepared to stamp out any cases of laziness, laxity, or indiscipline, because failure to do so will make me accountable. But I have obviously noticed quite a lot of change in attitudes of our employees," he said.

"Suggestion boxes are opened once a week, and residents' views are processed, including those channelled through DAILY NATION's 'Action Line'.

"Counters are supposed to be manned all the time, and any cases of desertion should be reported to us," he said.

He was commenting on the irksome habit of some of the counter clerks who wait out on the waiting public without as much as an excuse or instructions to move to the next counter.

Mr. Getonga also talked of the problems of poor water supply to some city centre schools, which this paper highlighted on January 27.

"Our people from the Water and Sewerage Department recently visited the schools and found that the age of the connection was the main cause of the poor supply.

"They went further to check the arrangements of the roof tanks, and found that the ball valves were faulty. They talked to the headmaster and advised him on what should be done."

The headmaster, Mr. Getonga said, promised to renew the connection from the meter to his roof tanks as well as the ball valves.

"If the headmaster has acted, then the problem should be solved once and for all," he said.

Mr. Getonga also commented on Mr. Rubia's housing directive of one-man-one-council rental house, market stall and tenant purchase house.

Had the directive presented any legal complications?

"No legal problems," he said. "Council officers had started accumulating the relevant information, but this has now been overtaken by events — the appointment of three inspectors by the Minister for Local Government.

"I feel that the Minister made those appointments as he could have felt that perhaps the council officers were not going to present a truthful picture.

"Here I must say we intended to present a truthful picture. The information will now be passed on to the team when they visit City Hall for onward forwarding to the Minister. It must be appreciated that this data was going to be given to the Minister confidentially," he emphasised, and he declined to comment on the progress of the exercise.

KENYA

MINISTER WANTS MORE KENYANS TO PLAY MAJOR ROLE IN TOURISM

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 11

[Interview with Minister for Tourism, Kabeere M'Mbijjewe, last week in Nairobi with John Esibi]

[Text] Q: According to the Office of the President's Circular No 1, it would appear there has been a re-organisation and restructuring of a number of Government Ministries, yours included. Could you tell us how re-organisation has affected the Ministry of Tourism?

A: The recent re-organisation has been carried out in such a way that we in this Ministry now will cater for only tourism. As you know, previously it was a Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, but now the latter has been shifted to the Ministry of Natural Resources.

This, therefore, now leaves concentrating on marketing of tourism facilities in Kenya. We are now concentrating also a lot on efficiency and good management as far as tourism is concerned.

Also under the recent reorganisation structure, my Ministry will now be in direct charge of the Kenyatta Conference Centre, which has become a unique tourist attraction in Kenya.

Due to Kenya's continued stable political leadership there has been, generally speaking, a kind of goodwill prevailing almost everywhere in the world, and tourists have continued coming to this country.

Sign

More investments are coming into the country. Hotels are all filled up everywhere you go. This is a clear sign to prove that the world has confidence in Kenya's mature and stable political leadership.

A good example is the recent solar eclipse. Even though it was possible for people to have viewed the eclipse in many different countries, I daresay that the biggest number of scientists and the tourists who were interested in viewing it chose to come to Kenya.

There were so many here that we couldn't cope with their accomodation, so that some had to camp out in order to view the eclipse.

Q: Tourism as an industry by and large seems to favour foreigners more than it does the local people here. What is your Ministry doing to ensure that the tourism cake is also shared by the local people as well?

A: This is a two-way issue. That is to say, we mainly cater for tourists who happen to be foreigners to come and spend here in Kenya, which earns us a lot of foreign exchange.

Whereas it is the policy of my Ministry to promote tourism here, it is definitely our aim also to ensure that an indigenisation policy is effected in this industry. That is, we would like to see a lot more of our people playing a major role in the tourism industry.

That is not all. We would also like to see the local people themselves taking time off to visit various tourist attractions all over the country. We would like to see Kenyans, especially whenever they proceed on leave, to visit some of our game parks, and we would be happy to cater for them.

That old idea of Kenyans whenever they ask for leave, simply going back to their original places to spend their holidays, should be discouraged.

Instead, we suggest to local people to take their families to game parks, beaches, etc. They will relax and at the same time participate in tourism.

#### Operators

At the same time, I would appeal to local people to take part in activities involving tour operators. That way they will be having a share in tourism. We know that hitherto, many tour operating companies were dominated by foreigners. We would like to see that such companies take interest in the local people by giving them a chance.

In fact when the indigenous people are involved in such companies, many tourists feel encouraged to come and see what it is that this country can offer.

Q: Even now you find some big Nairobi hotels practising some kind of discrimination towards some less fortunate members of our society. Africanisation in some leading hotels is also slow. What are you doing to rectify this?

A: I agree that sometimes there is this element of frustration and, in some cases, discrimination against some of our people in some hotels. I have received complaints to this effect, and in fact there is a specific case I am personally handling which has been brought to my attention involving discrimination.

I warn such hotels practising discrimination to stop doing that immediately. Our people must be free to choose where they would like to go and relax. While I am not condemning all hotels, we know that a few of them refuse services to some indigenous people on dubious and flimsy grounds which cannot be accepted by the Government.

My Ministry is aware of a few instances in which some African women have been refused service by some hotels in the belief that such women are prostitutes. Whereas I would not like to go on record condoning prostitution, I must say that hotels are not churches...and in any case what is the yardstick of finding out who is a prostitute?

### Service

I have before me a particular case in which some people recently were refused service by one of our leading hotels, allegedly because the gentleman in question had been accompanied by prostitutes. I cannot identify prostitutes from the ordinary women and I wonder how hotels would accurately do that without molesting innocent people.

My Ministry is investigating this particular incident with a view to taking appropriate action in due course. At the same time, I would like to sound a stern warning to a few hotels which until now allow some of their misguided waiters and waitresses to frustrate wananchi by refusing or delaying services.

Such hotels must know that it is not the policy of this Government to deny service to anybody on account of people's race or sex. Kenya is a free and open society and therefore all must be served any time and all the time.

Leading hotels must also ensure that they give responsible positions to indigenous staff members and my advice to them is that they take advantage of employing trained manpower available at Utalii College.

I do not want to sound, however, as if all leading hotels are doing this. I must say that most of our hotels are doing a good job in catering for large numbers of tourists who visit this country, and to them I say thank you.

It is only those few hotels which have failed to indigenise their staff and/or depend still on the waiters with colonial hangovers (who frustrate local people) that must know that we are keeping a sharp eye over, and soon stern action could be taken against them. We want our people to feel free to patronise all our major hotels.

My appeal to all our hotels is: Please train your staff, give responsible positions to local people as well, serve all the people, including foreigners as well as local people, and be fair to all. We want service to all irrespective of the customer's colour, race, tribe, creed or sex. People are people and must be served with all fairness.



Q: Mr Minister, what seems to be so special or technical in the tour operator business, that the indigenisation process is so slow? It is almost a closed shop when it comes to the participation of the local people. Why is this?

A: I wouldn't say there is anything so special about this type of business although it is correct to say that the indigenisation process has been not all that encouraging.

The Government is getting concerned, particularly when we note that in some tour operating firms, petty jobs such as driving of Kombis are being assigned to foreigners instead of leaving that to local staff. It disturbs us in the Ministry to note that.

It is time these tour operating firms started absorbing indigenous people into their business. Jobs such as driving or guiding of tourists (couriers as they are known) tourists should be left to the local people because they happen to know more about our game parks and the type of animals therein.

Q: What of complaints to the effect that a good number of tourists who visit this country come here on a special arrangement in that they pay for all their expenses to agents of tour operators while still in their respective countries?

A: Let us exempt the tourist from this blame. All I know is that after paying abroad to travel here, on arrival here tourists do spend quite a lot of money here.

However, my Ministry is already investigating claims that huge sums of money paid abroad by tourists remain there. My Ministry therefore is proposing to establish a mechanism to regulate and monitor foreign exchange earnings from tourism industry.

If it is true that some tour operators are denying this country some of its well-deserved foreign exchange, we will soon plug whatever loopholes existed to ensure that nobody interferes with the tourism cake.

Q: Another serious complaint is that some of these tourists, whenever they arrive in Kenya, may fail to declare, as they are required to do by this country's exchange control regulations, all their foreign currency. Have there been any such cases?

A: I do believe that all tourists who come to Kenya declare all the money they are carrying as soon as they arrive at the airport. If some fail to do so, it would be up to immigration officials to check on this.

I know that tourists come here really to see our tourist attractions and to spend money while here. We must distinguish between genuine tourists and speculators who travel from city to city, eventually dropping by in Nairobi for some ulterior motives.



Q: There is also this other charge (although not directly involving your Ministry) that some travellers leave this country after buying a ticket in which they invest a lot of money in the form of local currency. Such people buy the ticket with the alleged aim of stopping at various international stations, only to get out of Kenya, cancel the ticket and claim a refund on the pretext that they have changed their mind. Is this true?

A: We have heard of such stories before...and my Ministry's suggestion to the Government should be that if anybody is buying a ticket in Kenya, such a ticket should be stamped through the Central Bank "Non-negotiable."

This should be a condition to ensure that in case one changes his/her mind, such a refund could only be entertained inside and not outside Kenya. My information in fact is that such practice has already been blocked by the Kenya Government, and that nobody is engaged in that racket.

It is also important for members of the public to take note that we have an exchange control investigation branch attached to the Central Bank of Kenya and anybody with useful information should bring it up.

We are also aware of the local and international racketeers who spend their time chasing tourists here upon their arrival with the intention of buying the currencies that they may be having.

Members of the public should report to the authorities such incidents which go a long way to beat our foreign exchange regulations.

At the same time all locally based hotels should know that there is a regulation which says that all foreigners spending in such hotels should settle their bills in foreign and not local currencies.

Any foreigner who gets service at any local hotel should be able to settle his/her bills in foreign currencies. Otherwise it should be viewed with suspicion where a foreign tourist spends local currency in settling the bills at a hotel...and this should automatically be a police case.

Q: Lack of first class hotels in many parts of Kenya has been viewed as one of the reasons hampering tourism. Which areas does your Ministry intend to open up for tourism?

A: It is the concern of this Ministry that we equitably spread the tourist cake to all parts of this country. We plan to open up a decent hotel in all parts of our country.

My Ministry would like to see every town in Kenya with some decent hotels with good and inexpensive food. The Government, in fact, through the KTDC is prepared to assist local people in putting up decent hotels in various parts of our country.

My Ministry would like to see that we open up new tourist circuits for Western Kenya and one for Northern Kenya, including Mt. Kenya areas.

We intend to put up hotels at Bungoma, Kakamega, Kabarnet, Wajir, Eldoret and to expand what we do have in Kisumu at present.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER WARNS NAIROBI HOTELS ON RACIAL PRACTICES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by John Esibi]

[Text] The Minister for Tourism, Mr. Kabeere M'Mbijjewe, has issued a stern warning to some locally based hotels which allegedly discriminate against some Kenyans by denying them service on "flimsy" and "petty" grounds with racial undertones.

"Such hotels allegedly doing that will not be tolerated by the Government as such practice is completely contrary to the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity among all the peoples of Kenya," he said in Nairobi last week.

The Minister's warning came in the wake of a confidential letter signed by a man and addressed personally to Mr M'Mbijjewe, disclosing how the man, in the company of five friends, was last week allegedly "denied" service by a Nairobi international hotel on the grounds that they had been accompanied by "African prostitutes."

"While I don't want to appear as if I am condoning prostitution," the Minister fumed, "my Ministry and certainly the Government will not tolerate such behaviour by any of our hotels if it is true that it is being practised.

"My attention has been drawn to this allegation, and at the moment I can only say that my Ministry is definitely going to investigate the incident with stern action to be taken immediately if it turns out to be true."

Earlier, SUNDAY NATION had been tipped about the incident, which allegedly took place in one of the leading hotels in Nairobi. The incident is said to have taken place last Sunday and involved six people, including two ladies between 7 and 8 p.m.

According to the man who wrote the letter to the Minister, "I went to the hotel in company of five friends who included two African ladies. We had gone there for a drink and so after we got ourselves seats, I summoned a waiter for service, who proceeded to the counter.

"The waiter later returned to report to us that the bar manager on duty had directed that we could not be served as we were in company of African prostitutes (the two ladies who had accompanied us)."

According to the letter, the man with one of his friends approached the bar manager to query further the matter. "We were stunned to hear from his lips the same words communicated earlier to us by the waiter."

The man and his friend then demanded to see the hotel manager on duty that night.

When they saw the hotel manager, the letter further claims they were informed that it was the hotel management which had ruled against serving "African prostitutes, or serving anybody in their company."

"We argued how the hotel management would easily identify African prostitutes from respectably married African ladies who chose to go to the hotel, maybe in company with their husbands or friends, for a drink. We could not be satisfied, and so we chose to leave the hotel amid embarrassment," said the

man in his letter to the Minister.

The man has threatened legal action against the hotel.

But according to one of the hotel's managers, the hotel does not bother anybody "unless a guest approaches us to complain of personal conduct of some women customers."

"We do not discriminate against anybody and in any case it would be very difficult for us to distinguish prostitutes from normal respectable ladies," the manager told SUNDAY NATION.

"But if a guest approaches us to complain that a single girl had been bothering him, we immediately take action to ensure that no one of our customers is insulted."

The manager, who said the hotel was completely unaware of the incident, promised, however, the "management will investigate it and find out the

truth. All I can tell you now is that our hotel is open for service to anybody, provided he or she respects other customers as well as other laid down hotel regulations."

Reacting to the alleged incident, the Minister also promised an investigation. He said appropriate action would be instituted against the hotel should there be any truth in the claim.

"While my Ministry does not want to go on record as if it condones prostitution and other social evils, we certainly detest any discrimination based on one's colour or sex. This will not be tolerated as it runs contrary to the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity among Kenyans."

Mr. M'Mbijewe added: "If hotels are to be allowed to behave this way, it would hamper the free flow of tourism which is the basic aim of my Ministry."

CSO: 4420

KENYA

ASSISTANT MINISTER RAPS EXPLOITERS OF FOOD SHORTAGES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 3

[Excerpt] An Assistant Minister for Commerce, Mr. Shariff Nassir, yesterday criticised people described as a few seasoned political "mischief-makers" who he claimed, are exploiting the current situation of food shortages to brew up trouble for their selfish ends.

Addressing a large gathering of traders in Mombasa yesterday, Mr. Nassir cautioned: "The unfortunate current situation of food shortages should neither be misinterpreted to mean Kenya is undergoing famine, nor should they be exploited by political mischief-makers to brew up trouble in the country.

"I can assure you that the current shortages of foodstuffs are just temporary."

Mr. Nassir said "the Government is fully aware of some few disgruntled elements who have exploited the current situation by spreading unwarranted rumours."

Appealing to traders to remain faithful to the nation, the Government and President Moi's leadership, the Assistant Minister warned his Ministry would not tolerate anyone hoarding essential foodstuffs to cause artificial shortages.

"These are the people the Government, through the Ministry, will keep a sharp eye on. There is no way the so-called economic saboteurs, however clever they may think they are, could succeed in Kenya."

PSD: 4420

## ELECTRIC POWER RATIONING TO AFFECT WATER SUPPLIES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Water Development yesterday warned Karen and Langata residents that their water supply will be affected by the current nation-wide rationing of electricity supply.

The Ministry said it will ration water in the Karen/Langata areas which are supplied with water from bore holes. The water will be rationed between the stipulated hours of the power cut.

Residents in the respective areas receive their water supply from bore holes pumped by electricity power.

The Ministry's commercial services officer, Mr. Henson Murigu, said the bore holes, which are supposed to run 24 hours daily, are being affected by the current electricity rationing.

"We would also like to inform our consumers throughout the country where the pumping of water is done by electricity power that they may be affected in the same way," said Mr. Murigu.

He appealed to consumers to conserve water as much as possible and refrain from misusing it.

As city-dwellers continue to experience acute water shortages, there have been repeated appeals for them to conserve water and stop wasting it by watering flower gardens or washing cars.

The current water shortage and electricity power crisis have been caused by severe drought that has hit the country and which is likely to continue for some time.

SCHOOL STRIKE PROBLEM MUST BE FACED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Newspapers are all too often made the whipping boys in situations where they are compelled to draw attention to problems, shortages, deficiencies--and sometimes simply for kicks, it would appear. Over the past few weeks we have had cases of Cabinet Ministers taking the local newspapers to task for "exaggerating" that there are food shortages, when in fact there are; or for dwelling on a minor issue as regards the functioning of the Kenya Tea Development Authority, when all the world knows that the matters were, at the time, not all that minor.

Yesterday, the Minister for Higher Education, Mr. Kamotho, was reported by the Kenya News Agency as having castigated the "mass media" for "over-playing" the issue of school strikes. He said the role of the Press was to serve the people, but also that journalists should be "more cautious" when reporting school strikes because their reports only prompted more strikes! Mr. Kamotho said also that the Voice of Kenya's The Way It Is programme should tell the newspapers that they would do his Ministry more good if they did not report what he called trivial strikes because when they did students in some schools then organised strikes in their own institutions.

At the same time, Mr. Kamotho's colleague, the Basic Education Minister, Mr. Moses Mudavadi, said also in a speech in Western Province, that the current wave of secondary school strikes was a matter of national concern to which a speedy solution must be found.

Both Ministers undoubtedly appreciate the seriousness of the problem, but Mr. Kamotho's line of action smacks of naivety. He will get nowhere by attempting to sweep school strikes under the carpet. In the same speech in which he offered the Press questionable advice, he admitted there were problems at the Friends Secondary School, Kamusinga, where the students acted on his "order" to go back to their classes by instructing the board of governors to find a solution to the problems at the institution.



There is no smoke without fire, as everyone well knows, and the only way to tackle the problem of school strikes is to face up to it, accept the reality that it exists, and end the malaise that triggers it. Both Ministers have done the right thing in appealing to headmasters, boards of governors and parents' associations to discourage strikes by setting up machinery to resolve students' problems. This is as it should be. For, as we said earlier in the week, these problems do exist. They are not fictitious moans or school children's fantasies.

The newspapers are making a contribution to a resolution of this serious state of affairs by publicising school strikes as and when--and where--they occur. There is no question of overplaying or underplaying anything. The Voice of Kenya is playing a similar role. These pupils and students, boys and girls, are the future backbone of this country. They will be its leaders in years to come. But for the present many of them are getting a raw deal and have legitimate problems for which they seek redress. In most cases the only way they can obtain it is by going to their peers--their teachers, headmasters and headmistresses. When even these approaches fail, their grievances still very much there, their anger and frustration, and what to them is the righteousness of their cause, spark strikes.

In tackling problems there is a right way and a wrong way. An information blackout on school strikes is, we suggest, not the right way of going about a very serious business.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

DELIVERY SET FOR ROK-CONSTRUCTED FISHING VESSELS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Feb 80 p 11

[Text] Fifteen Kenyan seamen left Mombasa this week for Korea to bring back two deep-sea fishing vessels which have been bought by Kenya for Sh. 16 million.

The two vessels Ufunguo and Uchumi were built at Busan in South Korea for the State-owned Kenya Fishing Industries Ltd. They will enable Kenya to improve her deep sea fishing industry which, until now, has been dominated by foreign fishing vessels.

Speaking to the NATION, managing director of Kenya Fishing Industries Ltd., Mr. Abdalla Mbwana, said the fishing industry in Kenya had been exploited enough by trawlers from other countries at the expense of Kenya's economy.

"But with the acquisition of these vessels," he added, "we shall be in a better position to harvest our own resources and benefit the local market."

The Kenya Fishing Industries Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC).

Ufunguo (key) and Uchumi (economy) have been equipped with special facilities to enable them to stay in the open seas for long periods. Each will have a storage capacity of 15,000 kilos.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

WHEAT FLOUR PRICES SET--The Government yesterday announced the wheat flour retail prices in all districts in the country. The highest retail price for a two kilogramme packet of Atta Mark One will be Sh. 6.60. White flour of the same quantity will sell at Sh. 7.20 in Moyale Township. In Nairobi retail prices will be Sh. 5.85 for Atta Mark One and Sh. 6.35 for white flour. In a statement the Price Controller, Miss S.W. Wainaina, said that the prices will be gazetted. She appealed to retailers to sell the wheat flour to the wananchi at the set prices which had already been sent to the millers. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 3]

UNRULY STUDENTS WARNED--Students who behave in an unruly manner damaging or destroying property and refusing to attend classes over trivial issues, will not be condoned. This warning was issued by an Assistant Minister for Higher Education, Mr. M. Kubo, when he addressed parents and students of the Star of the Sea School in Mombasa yesterday, during the school's prize giving day. Reading a speech on behalf of his Minister, he said: "My Ministry is very much disturbed by this state of affairs." He promised that action would be instituted against students who engaged in wildcat strikes. Calling on students to take their studies seriously, he also appealed to the administration in schools to freely meet students so that problems could be defused before they reached crisis proportions. Mr. Kubo also called upon parents to discipline their children at home in order to help teachers to maintain discipline in their respective schools which, he observed, would give the teachers more time to concentrate on the education of the students. [Excerpt] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Feb 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

JONATHAN THANKS USSR, CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

MASERU. — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, told the visiting five-man Russian delegation at the weekend that Lesotho was not asking for arms from the Soviet Union, but development aid to help his country "pave its way towards economic self-sufficiency and to improve the living standards of the people."

Addressing a public rally at Bela-Bela in the northern Berea district of Lesotho, the Prime Minister said Russia had supported Lesotho at the United Nations Security Council on the resolution which resulted in the international community pouring millions of rands into Lesotho.

This was to help Lesotho overcome the effect of the "closure" of the border between Lesotho and Transkei in 1976, because Lesotho had refused to recognise the independence of Transkei.

He thanked Russia for this support.

Chief Jonathan said Lesotho was prepared to defend its independence and sovereignty "at all costs".

He said the present confrontation between Lesotho and South Africa was a continuation of "the historical anti-Basotho attitude of the Boers since the time of Jan van Riebeeck more than three centuries ago".

He said South Africa was behaving as though Lesotho was a puppet state like her Bantustans.

Because the Lesotho government had consistently refused to recognise the Bantustans and had also rejected the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha's idea of a constellation of Southern African States, the South African Government was doing all it could to support the leader of Lesotho's opposition Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, in his attempt to topple the government of Lesotho, Chief Jonathan added. — Sapa.

ACTION TO PROMOTE LIBERIAN TRADE PARTICIPATION HAILED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 26 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial by Bertram Walker]

[Text] The meeting last week which took place at the Capitol Building between the House of Representatives Committee on Commerce and the Ministry of Commerce along with representatives of the business community was indeed a very useful exercise and we must congratulate Chairman Gbessege and his co-workers for leaving no screw unturned in fostering the cause of Liberia to get involved in business, especially as distributors of the locally produced commodities including cement, Club Beer, Stout, flour and a number of other items.

For too long our foreign business friends have taken Liberians for granted. They come to Liberia, get big loans from our banks and open their businesses and thereby control our economy to a very large extent.

It is our thinking that Liberians should be given the same treatment because the non-participation of Liberians in business will create a void in our economy. This is why we are happy that the House Committee has taken the initiative in formulating some action by which foreign investors or businessmen would work hand in hand with Liberians who are inclined in business in order to promote trade and commerce in the country.

The importance for Liberian nationals to become involved in business cannot be over-emphasized and it is time that we begin to act now.

Distribution centers and rice depots should be set up throughout the country by the management of CEMENCO, Monrovia Club Brewery, the Flour Mill in Bassa and importers of rice to be manned wholly and solely by Liberians. This we think is one way by which Liberians could be given a chance to participate in business.

Another way we think Liberians could be encouraged in business is for the creation of a credit system on a long term basis whereby they could be

supplied with goods and other commodities by the well to do business houses so that they could open their own stores. This was done years ago when the Germans were engaged in large commercial business in the country. Liberians operated their own stores in several parts of the country through the support and cooperation of the Germans. We feel that this system could be revived. Of course some guidelines must be set by Government to ensure that the loans are paid back on time.

We should bear in mind that whatever we do, we should not forget that trade is the life blood of any country and where the nationals of that country fail to encourage themselves in trade and commerce that country will take a long time to prosper.

CSO: 4420

## LIBERIA

### MANO RIVER MARINE TRAINING INSTITUTE GIVEN FRG GRANT

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Mano River Marine Training Institute has been given added boost through the West German Government of \$1.5 million within the framework of technical co-operation.

The grant grows out of fruitful discussions held recently in Bonn between Dr. Ernest Eastman of the Union and Economic Officials of that government.

Dr. Eastman further disclosed that in a later stage a Training Programme for officers at the Marine Institute is also being considered by the Federal Republic.

When President Tolbert addressed the recent Sea-Trade Conference in Monrovia, he emphasized the need for "an equitable rearrangement of world economic order which would allow them a fair share of world trade," and that such assistance should "include all aspects of shipping from ship-building to training, management, market and also joint venture."

The Marine Training Institute is one of the Union's several training institutions whose ultimate objectives are to train and develop a cadre of middle and top level manpower trained in the several disciplines.

Located in Marshall City and likely to revitalize the social and economic life of that city the training institute is expected to commence operations later this year.

CSO: 4420



## TREASON CHARGE FOR PPP MEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 376

[Text]

Mr. Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, leader of the PPP said that eight members of his party have been arrested and accused of treason. Government sources confirmed that arrests were made, but refused to give a number. Mr. Matthews told a news conference that the supporters of his Progressive People's Party were detained last week in Nimba County, 280 kilometres north-east of Monrovia near the Guinea border.

The PPP chairman said that his supporters were accused of distributing party newspapers and membership cards and of having told villagers not to pay their hut taxes. Mr. Matthews said that hut taxes presently were not being collected in the district anyway. The Government sources denied that supporters had been arrested for having distributed materials from the Socialist-leaning PPP, which gained official recognition just one month ago in a Probate Court adjudication. Rather, the sources said, those detained "were inciting the people against the Government, mainly telling them not to pay their taxes, and assaulting people."

Meanwhile, President Tolbert has ordered the three students arrested for sedition to be set free because of their "repentant attitude", official sources said.

(see last week's issue). Two other student leaders, Mr. Kalipha Bility and Mr. Alfred Sandolo, were then kept in jail for five days on the same charge before release )

CSO: 4420

SENATOR CLAIMS SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTER 'FALSE, MISLEADING'

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 26 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] Senator Ayun Cassell of Bong County has described the Progressive People's Party's propaganda as tricky strategies designed to divide the leadership of the True Whig Party and warned all Partisans to be mindful of this cheap propaganda because "they will use all means at their disposal to disunify the True Whig Party members."

The Senator was speaking last evening at a press conference at the Capitol Building where he refuted and denied allegations levied against him by Bong County Superintendent J. Kolleh Yorwatei concerning certain statements made by PPP Chairman Gabriel Matthews, while holding a political rally of his Party in Gbarnga on February 3, 1980.

The Superintendent had complained to the President that Senator Cassell informed Matthews and his group that government was forcing people through maltreatment in the collection of taxes, and that the taxes were being used by big shots to buy big cars and build large houses for themselves; that the Senator told Matthews that all lands in Bong County were owned by the Monrovia people, and that they (PPP) will see to it that the rightful owners get back their lands; and that the True Whig Party is a "Monrovia Club."

"These statements as contained in the Superintendent of Bong County's letter of complaint dated February 4, 1980, are all false and misleading," the Senator cried out at the press conference yesterday.

He denied all these allegations and said he was prepared at anytime to face any investigation in the Senate. He described these allegations as "hearsay" for the fact that neither he nor the Superintendent attended the PPP meeting in question.

He said it was true that as a Senator he received Matthews and a group of citizens who paid a courtesy call at his house in Gbarnga, describing his meeting with them as an opportunity that he "could use to convince them of the meaningful and lofty policy of the TWP of which I am a staunch member."

"I felt and still feel that meeting and talking with members of the opposition party could help bring about better understanding and educate them or convince them of the role of responsible leadership that the TWP has offered this nation. And perhaps that my discussion with them could help to bring about better understanding.

"I am a born True Whig Partisan and I am mature enough to know which Party I represent. Hence, I would be doing myself, the people I represent and the Republic of Liberia a disservice by making such statements," the Senator declared.

He told the press that as a representative of the people, he felt that he must make himself accessible to every single individual or groups who have not been banned by the government, adding that the President himself had held discussions with the PPP in order to give them the facts about what the administration is doing for the Liberian people.

"It is only right that we who are dedicated and understand his policies meet with any individual or group that might want clarification on any topic or issue. As a Senator, it is my constitutional responsibility to enlighten or clarify the minds of the citizens whenever they are in doubt about government's policies," the Senator concluded.

Present at the press conference were Senator Augustus Caine of Cape Mount County, Senator Byron Traub of Bong County, Senator David Hne of Maryland County, and Deputy Information Minister Peter Naigwu, among others.

## OPPORTUNITIES PLANNED FOR STUDENTS IN HIGH PRIORITY FIELDS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Excerpt] The visitor to the University of Liberia, President William R. Tolbert, Jr., has said that with the current development trend going on in Liberia today, better incentives and priority should be given by both the government and UL authorities to students in the areas of Education, Agriculture and Science and Technology and not only to students of Political Science as has been the case over the years. The president said that the building of new Liberia today does not require political scientists rather, trained and qualified educators, agriculturists and scientists who will rightly cater to the development aspirations of the government and people of Liberia. The UL visitor who was speaking during the 1979 convocation of the University of Liberia at its new site in Fendell, Louisiana Wednesday stressed that with more educators, the minds of the populace will be molded in the right manner to participate in the overall development process of the country. He said that Liberia, like other third world countries, is a developing state and therefore, government and higher institutions of learnings should not hesitate to provide the kind of incentives that will encourage students to go into these areas.

In the past, the president noted, students in the areas of political science and business have been given priority in terms of salary and other incentives over students in areas as Education, Agriculture and Science and Technology and this, he said, if continued will not be in the best interest of the Liberian nation and people.

He then disclosed that instructions have already been given to the minister of education to look into the possibility and adopt a plan by which equal opportunities will be given to students who, in his words, are in areas of high priority.

CSG: 4220

## LIBERIA

### WOMEN'S MOVEMENT ELECTS FIRST OFFICERS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] The National Standard Bearer called it an "occasion of historic significance for a noble purpose," and the True Whig Party National Chairman E. Reginald Townsend said the occasion was a "great day in the history of the party." They were referring to the first National Convention of the Women's Movement under the True Whig Party.

The Movement held its convention last night and elected its first officers. Chairman Townsend called it an organization that spans the entire country, saying that the Women's Movement was the vision of the Standard Bearer.

President Tolbert, describing the movement as a dynamic force of the party, called upon all to close ranks. He congratulated the winners and told the losers not to be discouraged, saying that the party is not based on sectionalism or tribalism, rather is based on membership in the interest of the masses.

The elections of officers of the Movement took place at the party headquarters during the First Quadrennial Convention of the Movement which was attended by 314 delegates from throughout the country.

For the position of First Vice Chairman, Partisan Gertrude Findley of Grand Bassa County beat Partisan Macdilon Milton of Maryland County by 235 votes to 79. For the post of Second Vice Chairman, Cecilia Toweh of Gran Gedeh topped the list with 134 votes, while Cynthia Gailor of Cape Mount and Esther Hughes of Lofa had 47 and 44 votes respectively.

Partisan Mary Obey of Nimba County became Secretary without any opposition while Partisan Leona Kuyon of Bong County scored 121 votes to become treasurer. She defeated Patience Duncan of Sinoe County and Mildred Gbegbe of Lofa County, both of whom had 48 and 32 votes respectively.

The position of Assistant Secretary went to Partisan Williette Palmer of Lofa Territory by acclamation, as well as Partisan Edna James of Marshall Territory who stanchd the position of Registrar.

Partisan Bull in her acceptance speech, thanked all the Partisan for the confidence resposed in her and assured the Standard Bearer that she will not fail the party.

Pearl Brown-Bull won comfortably last night over her rival Minerva Johnson becoming the first president of the Women's Movement of the True Whig Party. There was rejoicing in the Convention Hall and then suddenly everything almost went sour when the defeated partisan Johnson charged foulplay.

She said that the National Party and Secretariat had aided Mrs Bull in her campaign--a charge which the General Secretary immediately denied most strongly and even went on to point out how aid was given to both rivals.

The Standard Bearer, Dr William R. Tolbert, who presided over the elections, spoke next and took exceptions to the charges.

Mrs Bull had won by 245 votes to Mrs Johnson's 69, and when victory was announced in Mrs Bull's favour the crowd in the E. J. Roye Auditorium went wild for Mrs Bull.

Both the Standard Bearer and General Secretary appealed for unity in the tradition of the True Whig Party and urged Mrs Johnson and her supporters to rally around Mrs Bull and work for the success of the party and its partisans.

General Secretary Simpson declared that the party had done all within its scope to ensure a fair election free from bias.

Delegates to the Convention came from all points in the country and the enthusiasm which they brought with them gave everyone renewed strength in the True Whig Party.

CSO: 14420

## LIBERIA

### DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN PUTU CHIEFDOM

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 pp 344-346

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text] Background: front page lead story of the SUNDAY PEOPLE (23/12/79) whose headline reads: "The Putu Chiefdom Case: Susukuu Wins Case Against Supt. Beh." The story reads: "The Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of Grand Gedeh County, His Honour Galimah Baysah, has freed the seven men and women imprisoned by Superintendent Beh and ordered the Susukuu Project in Putu Chiefdom to be reopened. Judge Baysah made this ruling last week as a result of two actions filed against Superintendent Beh by Councillor Moses K. Nyangbe... on behalf of the people of Putu who engaged his services.

"It will be recalled that almost three weeks ago, Superintendent Beh ordered the arrest and detention for one month of several citizens of Putu Chiefdom who were allegedly engaged in a rural development project with the assistance of Susukuu, and also ordered the closure of the project. He also went on to fine some members of the project a sum of \$100. It was at this juncture that Counsellor Nyangbe was hired by the people of Putu to represent their interest. The Counsellor filed two suits against Superintendent Beh. The first suit, an action of habeas corpus, was... aimed at securing the immediate release from prison of 12 persons including three old men and two elderly women, who were jailed on the orders of Superintendent Beh.

The second suit, an action of injunction, was filed to prevent Superintendent Beh from any further harassment and/or intimidation of the people of Putu as they pursue activities on their development project now being managed by Susukuu, Inc.

Judge Baysah added that even though the Court could not entertain the writ of habeas corpus because of the existence of the Emergency Powers, the Court felt that the jailed men and women had already spent a long time in prison. Their fines were accordingly reduced from \$100 to \$25 and they



were released. With regard to the injunction suit, Judge Baysah ruled that the people of Putu were free to resume work on their development project and Superintendent Beh was enjoined from interfering in their legitimate activities.

"... Meanwhile, it has been reported from Putu that approximately 7,000 bunches of rice have been destroyed because the people of Putu were prevented from harvesting for three weeks. Last year, the people of Putu lost another large harvest of rice when the Government intervened and closed down the project just before harvesting could begin. This time however, it is learned that the people of Putu are very angry over the great loss in rice and are contemplating further action against Superintendent Beh to compel him to pay for their loss."

#### Rumours about Susukuu

Whilst in Monrovia, you learn that President Tolbert is due to pay a four-day visit to Grand Gedeh County to inspect development projects. You also meet Dr Togba-Nah Tipoteh who says he will be going to Putu hoping that the President would pay a visit to the development project there. He tells you that Susukuu, Inc. has been managing the project with the people of Putu, and has encountered various levels of official opposition from the start. There have even been rumours floated by unidentified sources to the effect that Susukuu was using the rice project as a cover for training guerrillas with the aid of Cubans and Russians, and variations on that theme. This idea of Susukuu "doing one thing while saying another" will surface again.

You travel by road to Putu Chiefdom, a winding route well over 300 miles long taking you through Totota in Bong County and Tappita in Nimba County, before passing through Grand Gedeh County's administrative seat of Zwedru for the remaining one hour rough ride to the villages of Putu. En route you see signs pointing to the nearby Ivory Coast border, and when you arrive at Pennoken, you can see Grand Gedeh Mountain in the distance, and you are told of the huge Crebo Forest. You have already seen logging activities on your way there, as well as rubber plantations. At Pennoken, you are shown iron ore deposits and hear of the smelting activity that took place there several centuries ago along the Putu mountain range.

There is nothing very remarkable about Putu. There is fish available from the lagoons and rivers, there is meat from the forest, and subsistence rice and other food are grown. This does not prevent some reported malnutrition among the children. The story from Putu is that Susukuu, Inc. came along and persuaded the people to form a company and create the Putu Development Corporation (PUDECO) to grow and market rice, and engage in other

self-help projects such as building a school, a clinic, and a rice mill. The idea is to have labour-intensive projects showing what can be done by community organisation to raise incomes and living conditions. Thus, the land cleared for the rice did not benefit from heavy equipment to get rid of all the trees and stumps but the rice was planted regardless.

But things were not so simple. PUDECO came up with the idea of building a proper school house to replace the private home in which over 200 children had to be packed. The Government stepped in announcing in January 1979 that it would build a "\$150,000 school". Work began at the end of that month and ended in April. You see for yourself the weeds growing in and out of the nowhere near finished structure. You are told the Government also announced that a site had been chosen for a \$35,000 clinic in Putu. The villagers say they never saw any official survey being made. You are told that their concrete block making machine has also been taken away. And the main thing is the rice project which has encountered official destabilisation, as seen in the *Sunday People* story quoted above — the Superintendent is the county representative of the central government.

of the runway leaves, so you walk back to the Tubman Palace and enter the hall where the meeting is taking place. On entering, you hear the President talking heatedly about "disrespect to constituted authority" and gesticulating at Mr. Parue, Mr. Laryomoh Sebo (disputing for the Patu women's leader), and Mr. Dixon Walo, all of PUDECO. At a later stage, you hear the President saying that "there are some people causing confusion in the country." Dr. Tipoteh is sitting on the side, and gets the opportunity to make a statement. He talks of Susukuu's record, and his own personal record which testify to pro-liberian, pro-development activity. He recalls the comments that have been made about him and Susukuu even in the Senate regarding his Kru origin and why he should go back to Cape Mount instead of stirring things up in Grand Gedeh. He says this is against the spirit that the President is preaching, for if that were the case, the President would not have offered himself up for the highest office in the land nor for the chairmanship of the OAU, but would have stayed in Bentol looking after his little old farm.

You suggest to him that he should then have objected to the entire proceedings. He says maybe, and points out that the three Putu people had been fined \$100 already (see the *Sunday People* story above) for the same offence.

## Greco-Liberians bearing gifts

You get back to Monrovia on Sunday because you missed the Saturday flight from Zwedru which came and went while you were at the meeting. You listen to the 10 pm news on EIWA radio describing the President's "very successful visit to Grand Gedeh County", and you find out what you had missed at the beginning of the Executive Council. The newsreader says that during this meeting a "petition was presented by the chiefs and people of Putu against the Putu Development Corporation saying that it was bringing chaos into the community, that it had failed to build a school and a road, and that it had been saving one thing and doing another. ... The man blandly continued, "... The PUDECO side of the story is not yet clear. ..." And that is the end of the national news broadcast which fails to mention that three Putu people had been fined \$100 each, that the background of the story had been published in a national newspaper less than one month earlier, and that the President had in strident tones told all officials to see that law and order were respected in Liberia.

You have by now learnt that the problem is not that PUDECO wants to cultivate rice on a total of 5,500 acres of land and engage in other self-help projects, activities approved of by the government (see last week's interview with the President). The problem is the management participation of Susukuu, Inc., sister organisation of MOJA, and that certain officials and private citizens suspect that Susukuu is somehow engaging in subversion by way of a rural development project. During the Executive Council meeting, President Tolbert refuses to allow PUDECO to present him with a sack of rice, mortar and pestle, and PUDECO chair. He tells Dr. Tipoteh that he does not know "what is behind the presentation" and that he fears "Greeks bearing gifts". Tipoteh says they are not Greeks. The President says "it's a figure of speech".

## LIBERIA

### WEST AFRICAN TIMBER LINE HAILED FOR 'WISE INVESTMENT'

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 22 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] With the acquisition of two large cargo vessels by the West African Timber Line, a company owned in its entirety by Liberian, it appears at last that Liberians have begun justifying this country's claim as a leading maritime nation in the world.

When the news of the acquisition of these vessels was disclosed here by Mr Ethelbert J. L. Cooper Jr., president and managing director of the line and Mr J. Jenkins Peal, chairman of the Board, observers in the commercial and industrial circles hailed it as a move that would boost not only Liberia's international trade but the maritime trade of the sub-region.

For many years, foreign ship owners have continued to regulate our international trade in the sub-region because they owned and controlled their ships.

Now with two vessels of the West African Timber Line with a total tonnage of 16,000, Liberian-owned and registered under the Liberian flag, trade with Europe and other parts could move faster.

Another unique character of this new shipping company is that it is recruiting a mostly Liberian crew thereby measuring up to the requirements of a National Line Status.

The managing Director, Mr Cooper and his Board Chairman Mr Peal have said that the West African Timber Line hopes to solidly implant itself into trade long dominated by foreign firms, and thus give the Liberian public a chance to actively participate in this activity and enable more Liberian seamen to acquire well-needed training and experience.

They also disclosed that the financing for the purchase of the two vessels is being arranged by AFINCO a fully owned Liberian Corporation, with the backing of certain European banks.

The West African Timber Line which commenced operations last year has made tremendous strides. Unlike other Liberian shipping companies it intends to use its vessels for trans-oceanic and intercontinental trade, taking timber cargoes and other produce from Liberia and other West African Ports to destinations in Europe and other places and returning with needed machinery, equipment and other imports for West African Ports.

Shortly after its creation, the West African Timber Line made possible extensive public ownership by offering large amounts of shares at low cost to the Liberian public. It met with a substantially positive response from large and small buyers throughout Liberia. Today, the company is owned by a cross-section of Liberians from every sector of the country and income bracket.

The Management of the West African Timber Line should be commended for this wise investment which not only boosts Liberia's international trade but will provide a venue for Liberian seamen to train and gain experience. The Maritime Authorities must also be commended for the encouragement and support they have given to this new company.

Those involved in international trade should give the West African Timber Line their support and patronage, because, an establishment of this nature is what Liberia demands and needs for its speedy development. When we improve and develop our trade we would have contributed greatly to the development of this country.

CG: 4420

## MINISTER SAYS IRON ORE PRICE NEEDS RESTRUCTURING

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 22 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] Exporters and importers of iron ore will have to arrive at a mutually acceptable price structure taking into account the higher cost of energy and the replacement cost for machinery and installations. If this is not done soon, many iron ore mines will be forced to close down and thus create a shortage of this vital commodity.

Revealing this is his annual report, Lands and Mines Minister Cletus Wotorsan said the question of remuneration of prices of iron ore products as well as the uncertainty of maritime freight rates have been of such magnitude to warrant the concern of such organizations as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries (APEF).

The Minister pointed out that leading consumers of iron ore continued to run their steel plants between 60 and 70 percent capacity thereby pressuring producers of iron ore to reduce prices or keep them the same.

This phenomenon, and the inflationary pattern in the world economy, he added, are responsible for the losses experienced by Liberian iron ore producers. He said other contributing factors were the increase in petroleum prices, and freight rates between Monrovia and Rotterdam that sky-rocketed from \$1.20 per ton of iron ore to \$8.50, that have reduced the effective price that Liberian companies received for their exports.

According to statistics of APEF, Liberia is the leading exporting country of iron ore in Africa and ranks seventh in the world. The quantity of iron ore projected to be traded internationally in 1979 is expected to exceed the boom year of 1974; but unlike the "sellers market" of that year, a "buyers market" will continue, the Minister stressed.

He revealed that energy-rich countries as well as a few newly industrialized countries were entering the market and purchasing iron ore, while there remains a lower production level of steel in traditional industrialized

countries (USA, EEC and Japan). The new producers of steel were increasing their share of the world steel output and may soon reach 10 percent of total world output.

Mining companies operating in Liberia, the Minister said, are linked to markets in countries in the European Economic Community (EEC) and as such respond to the level of plant utilization of steel producers in those countries.

In this regard, iron ore exports were expected to amount to 20.35 million long tons for January 1-December 31, 1979, as compared to 20.44 million long tons for the same period in 1978. This represents a decrease of 0.4 percent for the period.

However, actual iron ore export figures for the period January 1 through December 15, 1979 were as follows: LAMCO, 10,340,000 long tons; BMC 7,107,000, NIOC 2,574,000, totaled 20,021,000 long tons.

CSO: 4420



## LIBERIA

### LEBANESE, INDIANS 'TAKE ADVANTAGE' OF TEXTBOOK SHORTAGE

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 26 Feb 80 pp 4, 8

[Text] The Assistant Minister of Education for Instruction, the Rev. Walter D. Richards, has expressed his disgust over the current shortage of textbooks in the market. He also accused local textbook dealers "mostly Lebanese and Indians," of taking advantage of the situation by artificially hiking the prices of school textbooks.

Minister Richards who is also Chairman of the National Book Committee which was formed last year by the Ministry of Education, attributed the current shortage partly on the Ministry of Education, which did not make a budgetary appropriation this year for its yearly importation program.

Assistant Minister Richards disclosed these developments during an interview with the "Age on Thursday at his Ministry of Education Office.

The Minister ruled out the possibility of his Ministry's satisfying the current shortage because as he implied "the Ministry of Education does not have the funds available."

While the shortage has created a problematic situation for students who cannot obtain their required school textbooks, he said a number of villainous Lebanese and Indian Merchants have resorted to the artifice of hiking their textbook prices astronomically. Asked whether his Ministry was monitoring the sale of books so that parents and students could not be victimized by these merchants, "The Ministry is not standing idly but she has just not done anything yet," he said.

"I visited several textbook companies in the United States last year, and was informed by these companies that all importers of textbook get a discount of 25 percent and besides that the text books are sold very cheaply to these manufacturers to importers," he added.

The Minister noted that the current shortage has mostly affected students in the rural areas who cannot afford the prevailing prices.

The Chairman of the National Book Committee, disclosed that his Committee made several recommendations to the Minister of Education in order to minimize the price of textbooks on the market and upgrade the quality of Education in both public and private and public schools, by recommending that a uniform set of books selected by the Committee be used in all schools and that the Committee monitor the sale of textbooks "but these recommendations were rejected," he said.

CSO: 4420

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

MONROVIA WATER SUPPLY EXPANSION--The Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation has embarked on a \$22 million expansion program in order to cope with the demand for water in Monrovia and its environs, Deputy Managing Director Sam Brownell revealed. He said the \$22 million expansion program to be completed by 1983 will include among other things the installation of additional treatment plant that would [increase] the present capacity of the existing plant at White Plains from eight to 16 million gallons per day. Commenting further, Mr. Brownell said, a booster station would also be constructed to improve the performance of the trunk distribution system in high elevation areas such as Mamba Point. Mr. Brownell said, LWSC, is currently working towards the development of the water system in Careyburg and the distribution system of Bentol City. Pointing out few of the areas where low pressure is being experienced everyday, LWSC is taking steps to solve this problem facing areas such as Mamba point, Logan Town, Capital Hill, and some parts of New Kru Town. [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

CCCE AGRICULTURAL LOANS--The loan committee of the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] agreed on 19 December 1979 to participate in financing the following: Pilot project for village reforestation: 224 million Malian francs; Village water supply project: 1.4 million Malian francs; Project to intensify corn cultivation: one billion Malian francs; Partial financing for the Costes Canal (Niger Office): 620 million francs. These loans were made under the most beneficial terms: Rate: 1.5 percent during the deferred reimbursement period and 2 percent afterwards; Duration: 30 years, of which 10 is deferred. These recent decisions raise the total amount of credit authorizations to Mali for 1979 to 5.74 billion Malian francs. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 9 Jan 80 p 3] 9479

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANCE--On Saturday, 5 January 1980, at noon, an agreement for 7 million French francs, or 700 million Malian francs, was signed in the conference room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of the French Republic on supplying Mali with medicine. This assistance is completed by aid in the form of sending experts on missions to provide their valuable assistance to planning for needs in medicine, and improving the distribution system. Through the present agreement, the two governments reaffirmed their preference for a worldwide strategy of assistance to social development. [Excerpt] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 8 Jan 80 p 3] 9479

CSO: 4400

# EFFECT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON WAR EXPLORED

Dakar AFRICA in French Feb 80 pp 42-45

[Text] The table reproduced below was taken from a book by Medard Yonshi entitled "International Capital and its Effects in Namibia" (Naaman Publishing House, 1979). It is eloquent in its portrayal of the way in which Namibia's various resources are exploited by foreign firms.

Is South Africa alone in its opposition to SWAPO's Marxists? No one has ever really thought so. The table below shows us, on the contrary, that South Africa's economic interests are closely tied to those of the big industrial countries of the Western World. It seems certain, in fact, that the FRG, France, Great Britain, and the United States will play a major role in the future of the former South West Africa, if only because their investments in that country are so huge.

For the time being, the South Africans are actively preparing to install a moderate government in the Namibian capital. It was in order to make it more credible internationally that the segregationist laws were recently abolished.

In Western business circles, optimism is reappearing: further massive investments in Namibia are being considered, especially in the fields of mining, agriculture, and stockraising. By giving a new push to the country's economy, this influx of capital should reduce social tension among the blacks.

## Move Toward Economic War?

Namibian leaders are convinced that the war against SWAPO can be won in the economic sphere by investing as much as possible in the affected zones--that is, in the northern part of the country: Ovamboland, Kavango, and Caprivi. That is what the national development company ENOK [First National Development Corporation] is doing through the establishment of model farms, crop development, meat canning, furniture manufacturing, and slaughterhouses. Also to be noted are the activities of Consolidated Diamond Mines H. Oppenheimer, which is making a large investment in vocational schools in the northern part of the country. These schools will serve to teach young people

a trade. It is doing the same in Orange-Mund, where racial discrimination has been completely abolished. Those efforts are supposed to forestall the latent war that is poisoning all of Namibian life. Only the future can show whether economic development will win out over military conflict.

#### Another Solution

There exists another solution, however, and it would not necessarily be harmful to the immediate interests of the big foreign firms. It involves getting the SWAPO nationalists from outside the country and the "moderates" inside the country to sit down at the same negotiating table. A Namibia headed by Nujoma would not necessarily be opposed to Western investment. The example of Marxist Angola, which has just adopted an investment code regarded as "liberal," is significant in this respect. Regardless of its political choice, Namibia will need Western capital as much as Angola or Guinea-Bissau.

A Vorster with his Boer mentality is incapable of understanding that. But just because it does have a commitment there, the Western World might use all its pressure to make the stubborn racists in Pretoria let go. After all, those investors come from countries belonging to the United Nations.

Table 3  
Showing the Exploitation of Namibian Resources  
by Foreign Firms, by Branch of Activity

Activity and No. of firms	Origin	Major Firms
1. Extractive industries: common metals, diamonds, and uranium	Overall distribution: South Africa: 56% United States: 11% Unknown: 11% United Kingdom: 8% FRG: 6% Mixed: 4% France: 2% Canada: 2%	1. American Metal Climax, Inc. (AMAX) (United States). Owns 29.6 percent of the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. and 17.1 percent of the O'okiep Copper Company. Dividends totaling \$78,882,483 from Tsumeb.  2. Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. (South Africa). Owns 26 percent of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. of South Africa, 36 percent of Kiln Products, Ltd., and 50 percent of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. of South Africa (JCI). Also controls the South West Africa Company.  3. Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM) (South Africa). Belongs to the De Beers Consolidated Mines group and owns several shares in major firms. Extracts more than 95 percent of all of Namibia's diamonds in a concession of more than 30,000 square kilometers.
Firms: 94		

4. De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. of South Africa (South Africa). Owns several shares in companies operating in Namibia. Net profits rose from 74.5 million rands in 1972 to 237.5 million in 1973. Diamond sales totaled 970.7 million rands in 1973, compared to 655.5 million in 1972 and 446.4 million in 1971.

5. Federal People's Investment of South Africa (FVB) (South Africa). Owns several sizable blocks of stock in various companies operating in Namibia.

6. Industrial Mining Corporation Zinc (IMCOR) of South Africa (South Africa). Its production totals 23,301 tons of zinc concentrate and 9,556 tons of lead concentrate.

7. Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI) (South Africa). Has several large subsidiaries operating in Namibia, owns the export rights on mineral resources in Windhoek, and owns a deposit of 16 million tons of copper ore containing zinc, gold, and silver.

8. Newmont Mining Corporation (United States). Owns 29.6 percent of the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., 57.5 percent of the O'okiep Copper Company, Ltd. (the second-largest copper producer in South Africa), and 28.6 percent of the South African Palabora Mine. The average annual profit from 1952 through 1971 was 300 percent, with 13 percent of the net profit coming from Tsumeb.

9. South West Africa Company, Ltd. (SWACO) (United Kingdom). Belongs to a consortium made up of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and the Vogelstruisbult Gold Mining Areas, Ltd. of South Africa, among others, and itself forms a consortium with the Tsumeb Corporation. It exploits in particular zinc, lead, vanadium, tin, and tungsten. Before the December 1971 strike by Namibia's migrant workers, it paid whites a monthly wage of 160 pounds



sterling, compared to 10 pounds sterling to blacks.

10. Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (United States). Its 4 million shares are distributed among the following owners: AMAX (United States): 29.6 percent; Newmont Mining Corporation (United States): 29.6 percent; Selection Trust, Ltd. (United Kingdom): 14.2 percent; O'okiep Copper Company, Ltd. (South Africa): 9.5 percent; Union Corporation (South Africa): 9.4 percent; SWACO (United Kingdom): 2.4 percent; and other stockholders: 5.3 percent. It produces 50,000 tons monthly, 25 percent of which is lead, copper, zinc, cadmium, and silver. It provides more than 80 percent of Namibia's production of basic minerals and more than 20 percent of all Namibian exports. Profits from 1947 through 1971 totaled \$1 billion at a manpower cost of \$81 million. In 1970 it paid taxes totaling 8.6 percent of Namibia's budget, and the company's sales have provided more than 15 percent of the country's gross domestic product.

2. Prospecting for base metals and other ores

Firms: 51

Overall distribution:  
South Africa: 53%  
United States: 28%  
Canada: 10%  
United Kingdom: 4%  
France: 2%  
Greece: 2%  
Unspecified: 2%

1. Africa Triangle Mining, Prospecting, and Development Company (Pty [expansion unknown]), Ltd. (South Africa). Its stockholders are the Anglo Transvaal Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (ANGLOVAAL) (51%), the Anglo American Corporation, Ltd. (percentage unknown), and De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. of South Africa (percentage unknown). It has concessions covering an area of 1,500 square kilometers.

2. Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. (Canada). Interesting discoveries of copper and zinc.

3. Federal People's Investment of South Africa (South Africa). It controls several companies, including FEDSWA [expansion unknown] Prospektieiders. Prospecting in association with the JCI in Kaokoveld for copper and iron.

4. FEDSWA Prospektieiders (Edms) (Bpk) [expansions unknown] (South Africa). Explores for copper in the Windhoek region. Ore reserves estimated at 4 million tons. Concessions covering areas varying between 22,000 and 100,000 square kilometers.

5. Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI) (South Africa). Constitutes 50 percent of the Anglo-American consortium and belongs to several other large consortiums.

6. South West Africa Company, Ltd. (SWACO) (United Kingdom). Holds 11 mining concessions covering 24.6 square kilometers in Otavi and Brandberg, an operating permit covering 4.5 square kilometers in Berg Aukas, exclusive exploration rights in five concessions totaling 1,372 square kilometers and 67 prospecting concessions in the territory. Net profit of 118,819 pounds sterling.

7. Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (United States). Has the concession on all base metals other than vanadium.

8. Tsumeb Exploration Company (Pty), Ltd. (United States). Huge deposits of lead and copper.

3. Petroleum prospecting and marketing	Overall distribution:
	United States: 55%
	South Africa: 13%
Firms: 31	United Kingdom: 10%
	France: 10%
	Canada: 10%
	FRG: 3%

1. Aquitaine National Petroleum Company (France). Has an exclusive concession in Namibia as well as a joint concession with De Beers.

2. Brilund Mines, Ltd. is active only in Namibia, where it operates through three subsidiaries.

3. British Petroleum Company (BP) (United Kingdom) prospects in Namibia. It owns 50% of Shell and British Petroleum South Africa Petroleum Refineries (Pty), Ltd.

4. Chevron Oil Company of South West Africa (United States). Prospecting and sizable discoveries of an underground layer of methane in Namibia.

5. De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. of South Africa (South Africa). A branch of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. holding company.

6. Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd. (United Kingdom). Forms a consortium with the BP (in southern Africa, Namibia in particular). Controls 40 percent of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, 50 percent of Shell South West Africa, Ltd., and 50 percent of Shell and British Petroleum South African Refineries, Ltd., 100 percent of Shell Chemical South Africa, Ltd., and Shell Exploration South West Africa.

7. Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (South Africa) (Pty), Ltd. (SWAKOR). A subsidiary of SOEKOR (Southern Oil Exploration Company). Financed by the South African Government. Prospecting rights on 600,000 square kilometers in Namibia.

4. Hydroelectric power:  
Cunene Basin project.  
Firms: 7

Overall distribution:  
South Africa: 57%  
United Kingdom: 14%  
France: 14%  
FRG: 14%

1. Anglo American Corporation, Ltd. (South Africa). A large subcontractor on the hydroelectric project.

2. Commerce Bank Corporation, German Bank, and Dresden Bank Corporation (FRG). Grant loans for hydroelectric projects (Cunene Basin) and industrial and mining projects.

3. Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) (South Africa). The largest South African public utility company.

4. South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation (SWAWEK) (South Africa). In charge of carrying out the Cunene Basin project. Its capital stock has risen from 5 million rands to 37 million rands.

9. Fisheries  
Firms: 23

Overall distribution:  
South Africa: 91%  
Spain: 4%  
Unspecified: 4%

1. Cape Cunene Investment Bpk (South Africa). Owns several shares in companies producing fish and its byproducts, including Western Fishing Industries, Ltd. (100%) and Mid-Western Fish Products (100%). Net profit of 2.1 million rands in 1969.

2. Lamberts Bay Canning Company, Ltd. (South Africa). Owns several shares in companies specializing in fish processing and canning. Net profit of 393,000 rands in 1969.

3. Marine Products, Ltd. (South Africa). Belongs to the Federal People's Investment group and specializes in fish processing and canning. Net profit of 3.6 million rands in 1969.

4. Ovenstone South West Investments, Ltd. (OIL) (South Africa). Among other holdings, it owns 50 percent of the Overseas Fish Corporation Bpk. Specializes in canned fish, fishmeal, and fish oil. Net profit of 1.1 million rands in 1969.

5. Sea Products (SWA), Ltd. (SEAWAS) (South Africa). Owns 100 percent of the Oceana Fishing Company, Ltd. (Walvis Bay), the Luderitz Bay Company, Ltd. (Luderitz), the Luries Canning Factory, Ltd., and the African Canning Company (SWA), Ltd. Net profit of 3 million rands in 1973.

6. South West Africa Fishing Industries, Ltd. (SWAFIL). Owns subsidiaries concerned with fishing, fish processing, fish canning, a navigation channel, and construction site. Among them are Ocean Products, Ltd. and Sea-Flower Investment (Pty), Ltd. Net profit of 1.8 million rands in 1969.

6. Agriculture      Overall dis-  
                         tribution:  
                         South Africa: 54%  
                         United King-  
                         dom: 27%  
                         United States: 9%  
                         FRG: 9%

1. A.C. Young and Company, Ltd. (South Africa). Owns two subsidiaries: South West Africa Wool Exchange (Pty), Ltd. and South West Africa Wool Sorters (Pty), Ltd.

2. Boere-Saamwerk Bpk (BSB) (South Africa). Handles most of the territory's agricultural transactions.

3. Hudson's Bay and Annings SWA, Ltd. (United Kingdom). Specializes in the sale of furs and wool.

4. Thurer and Hollander-Thurer Group (FRG). Operates two karakul farms and owns 100

percent of the Thurer Fur Processing Company of South Africa (Pty), Ltd. and the SWA Karakul Centrale.

7. Construction and manufacturing  
Firms: 15  
Overall distribution:  
United Kingdom: 53%  
United States: 20%  
South Africa: 13%  
FRG: 7%  
Various (unknown): 7%

1. Arthur G. McKee of San Francisco (United States). Through its McKee subsidiary, it controls 100 percent of the Knapp Engineering Division of Western Electric.

2. Barlow (South Africa). South Africa's largest trust company, it is also active in Namibia.

3. Davy Ashmore, Ltd. (United Kingdom). Owns 100 percent of Powet-Gas, Ltd. and supplies the raw material for the Rossing Uranium Company's construction.

4. Leyland Motor Corporation (United Kingdom). Controls 100 percent of the Leyland Motor Corporation SWA (Pty), Ltd.

8. Banking and other services  
Firms: 11  
Overall distribution:  
United Kingdom: 64%  
United States: 18%  
South Africa: 9%  
France: 9%

1. Barclays National Bank, Ltd. of South Africa (United Kingdom): 22 branches and 90 agencies.

2. Chase Manhattan Bank-First National City Bank (United States). Grants loans to the South African Government.

3. Norwich Union Life Insurance Society (United Kingdom). Multiple-service branch owns 100 percent of the Norwich Union Insurance Society of South Africa.

4. Standard and Chartered Banking Group (United Kingdom). Several agencies scattered around Namibia.

11/78  
CSO: 4400

SHIPANGA DENIES EXISTENCE OF FACTIONS IN SWAPO D

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Anne Marie du Preez]

[Text] The problems simmering in Swapo D for some time had nothing to do with the proposed alliance with the NNF, says the President of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

Mr Shipanga replied to a statement by Dr Kenneth Abrahams, former Secretary for Information and Publicity of Swapo D who was suspended last week, and said he wanted to make it clear that there are no factions in Swapo D as Dr Abrahams suggested.

"During the three-day long conference we had, there were no discussions on the new party. There were only two items on the agenda, one concerning Dr Abrahams and the other concerning Mrs Abrahams. We were querying what they did in their respective departments.

"Firstly, concerning Mrs Abrahams: In spite of the evidence before the meeting, she could not put up any credible arguments of why she did certain things that could damage the party and its interests.

"With regard to Dr Abrahams, I can only say that he made certain announcements in that meeting that shocked the whole house.

"I am not going into details but I consider the things that he announced as very serious. I have no intention of revealing any more about this matter until the investigations are complete. These things seriously affect the organisation and until such time as we are certain about matters I am not going into this quarrel. There is too much at stake.

"Since the resignation of Dr and Mrs Abrahams was bound to bring about major changes within the party, I can announce though that we have decided to appoint as new Secretary General of Swapo D, Advocate Plo Teek; and as regards the Department of Information and Publicity, having learnt from our recent experience, we decided that this portfolio will not immediately

be entrusted to one person but it will be run by an Editorial Board consisting of the Secretary for Finance, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Administrative Secretary of the Headquarters in Windhoek, with the Secretary General and the President as ex-officio members. That will be the position until the next congress when a final decision will be taken.

'Mrs Abrahams' place on the Congress Committee of the new party will be taken by Mr Mishak Hioveni.

"Concerning the new party I want to make it clear that we took a decision in that respect in January. The leadership of Swapo D was not forced; we took a free decision to work towards the success of the new party in the interest of the country and national unity. Our views on the new party do not need to be discussed; they are already on record.

"With reference to the statement made by Dr Abrahams that the dispute is purely a political one I can only say that I find the emphasis on the political part a bit strange.

The Advertiser asked Mr Shipanga whether he could be quoted as being in favour of the new party to which he replied:

"I am the president of Swapo D. If I were against the new party I could have said so at various occasions so far. If anyone can produce evidence to the contrary, let them do so. I could accuse the Abrahams' of the same things they accuse me of. It is easy to make accusations but to prove them is a different matter."

CSO: 4420



# NUDO ATTACK ON EDITOR PUBLISHED; SMITH'S REPLY

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 16 Feb 80 p 12

[Text]

Early on Thursday morning while at a military press briefing the Observer learned that Nudo had issued a statement earlier in the week, which is a personal attack on the reporter-in-chief. We were not given a statement and by courtesy of Mr Joe Pütz of the Allgemeine Zeitung we were given a copy of the statement. Gwen Lister had meanwhile telephoned the Nudo offices and asked for a copy. Later Mr Katutire Kaura of Nudo brought the statement at her request, the contents of which we are now publishing verbatim. Not a comma or a full stop has been altered.

We have warned before that the Herero's cannot allow their leaders to be denigrated or their integrity be impugned by especially political nonentities. The Herero's have shed their blood for the Independence of this country and today they have opted for a society in which all the people of the country must live. Their bitter experience suggests that they must opt for Black domination but they, mainly for the sake of peaceful co-existence with Whites and at the expense of their recognition elsewhere in Africa and the Progressive World, have chosen the road of non-racial democracy.

Now we have a political chameleon by the name Johannes Smith, so-called Editor of a hate-infested sheet "Windhoek Observer".

He says he stands for "nationalism, unity, a country standing under one flag with civilised standards and not tribal customs as the guidelines". This man Smith is an Afrikaans speaking South African.

What is this man? Until 1970 he was a member of the Nationalist Party. Frustrated by his dismal failure to gain a position and for the sake of money - apparently he is one of those who can't make it in a society in which he has all the opportunities at the expense of Blacks - he joined the Windhoek Advertiser which acquired a reputation under his Editorship and that is for bad English.

Here he failed to rally any support for his 'cause' i.e. of trying to build himself up as the great Smithy. He became so muddled in his thoughts - one day he is a revolutionary and the next day he becomes a typical Verkrampste. He couldn't last with the "Windhoek Advertiser" claiming that it was because of his progressive ideas. But then true to form he runs to the Liberals for money and to the racists for printing the 'Observer'. He is told not to say anything bad about Ahtar and in particular Mr du Plessis. The next editorial is full of praise for Mr

du Plessis and the racist Legislative Assembly. They are the epitomes of stability in Namibia.

This brave and fearless Editor writes something about a prominent Windhoek businessman. He gets a sound hiding and we never again hear about the businessman in his columns. Apparently that's the language all cowards understand well.

Yes, this same man who now writes so disparagingly about Kuaima Riruako went to Botswana in 1964 to persuade the same Riruako to return to Namibia. On whose behalf was this "revolutionary" acting? Where was he when throughout the years the Herero's resisted the annexation of this country by South Africa?

He even has the audacity to pretend to judge the late Chief Kapuuo. If Chief Kapuuo's politics should have been acceptable to him that would have been the greatest insult to the dignity of that great man.

Now to come to some of the points in his Editorial:  
*He kept "a low profile or ..... rather say silence about the sectarian amusing little in-fights of the tribalists of the country"*

We can only say that what is amusing is that a White man born in and succoured by White privilege, White domination, White supremacy must call us 'tribalists'. He knows that his paper survives on gossip which in fact is contrived to promote these "little in-fights" into big Black row so that he as a White man can survive on the "divide and rule" principle. Of course like any supremacist he knows all about Blacks amongst whom he has never lived "Ek ken my kaffers". About those he is supposed to know his knowledge ends at gossip. That he did not write about these "little in-fights" is only because he could not find a single participant in the Herero meeting who could sell him some gossip.

In the 2nd paragraph he hurls insults at Chief Riruako as only a primitive gangster would do. "Troublemaker" - what trouble? "ill-equipped to be dictator" who wants to be a dictator? "and even more ill-equipped to be a political leader of stature" yes, that: White supremacist talking again.

For a long time we as Blacks have suffered under the burden of the White imposed yoke. We have had attempts made to impose leaders on us. Is it not Chief Riruako who is on record that he prefers a One Party to a tribal alliance? Is it not Chief Riruako who advocated an electoral system on the basis of one man one vote for the Central Parliament? Is it not Chief Riruako who advocated that positions in the DTA must be filled on merit rather than

along tribal lines? Are these the ideas of a bigot against whom Mr Mudge is being warned? When has Mr Smith become a Saviour of Mr Mudge?

"Kuaima Riruako is there on account of the protection.... by the white soldier and the treasury of the white man".

We have heard this story before but from very extreme right wing quarters. What Mr Smith must know is that Kuaima Riruako by opting for non-racial democracy has thrown an umbrella of protection over his (Smith's) head. Doesn't he know that Chief Riruako's reputation externally suffers only because there is a white soldier and white money in this country? Because Chief Riruako is farsighted he has retained the White soldier and the "treasury of the Whiteman". It is so easy for him to say we want African troops and external investment in this country. Whatever chaos may ensue one thing is that there will not be any war at the border. The White soldier is here to protect the stability of this territory so that Mr Smith can feel free to hurl insults at all and sundry. And that is including the Defence forces whom he likes to gossip about from time to time. Who protects Mr Smith? The very Chief Riruako who has said Smith should not be thrown into the sea.

"Treasury of the Whiteman"

We have previously pointed out to Smith that the Black population in this country have paid taxes in kind and in cash. Apart from the nfan-power they have provided the difference between wages for equal work has been their tax-contribution. Smith has claimed before that he had never had servants to have paid them slave wages. As editor of the "Windhoek Advertiser" did he

ever do anything about equal wages for equal work. He must know of some of the Black workers skilled in their jobs except for a Whiteman's certificate who were never paid wages equal to those of their White colleagues.

Chief Riruako is not there because South Africa wants him there but because the Herero's want him there. And Smith is not there because the Whites don't want him. Let him try his luck with the Whites before he can claim to know the Blacks.

His racist overtures come out clearly in his statement about "key tribalists living in luxury". Whites have lived in luxury for a long time but that a few Blacks get there there is now something wrong.

The rest of what Smith writes is so muddled that one can't make out what he is trying to say except that it comes from a bitter and frustrated whiteman who hates and is jealous about any Blackman who is independent in outlook.

Listen Mr Smith, even if our Chief was to be "dependent" which we believe he'll never be, he shall never depend on White political imbeciles. Cowards who hide their frustration behind "freedom of expression" etc..... may find themselves receiving that potent potion which the prominent businessman administered the other day.

Mr Smith we have warned you and we warn you again not to insult our leaders.

KATUUTIRE KAURA  
NUDO  
PUBLICITY SECRETARY  
on behalf of NUDO Central Committee

12.2.80

## SMITH REPLIES

Mr. my. Delighted indeed to see that an editorial at last has found its mark with devastating effect. With the aid of Oxford dictionary, Mr Emil Appolus and Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, you, my semi-literate friend, has compiled quite a heady document. I do not mind your opinion of me, but I do mind your lies. Before pointing them out, your assessment is entirely correct; I am going to destroy your 'chief', whom I regard as a political incompetent and as a stooge. I will set out to do this thoroughly and I have no doubt of the outcome of a showdown between him and myself for I am carried by honesty and a belief in my mission.

Reluctant to bore the readers with my past, but compelled to do so today, I am giving herewith a brief summary of my past.

I was born on the farm Harmonie, 23 miles from Grootfontein, almost next to the Otji-tuuo Herero reserve on March 7, 1933. I left school in December 1948 with a Standard Six certificate and after several fruitless attempts to find a job, landed a job a few weeks later, as a day labourer, washing the transmission systems and engines of Leyland hippos; an excellent truck and a precursor of today's Leyland Crusader, which seeing I have some mechanical knowledge, is a great road hauler.

During weekends I loaded Railway trucks to make a living, accompanying road motor truck drivers to Ovamboland to off-load cargo. I met Mr Frikkie Botha, since deceased, and asked him for a job in Windhoek for he was at the time the manager for that illustrious personality, Mr C. Dampers. I got the job, starting to sell India tyres and Exide batteries in Windhoek at the start of the Fifties, living, my dear Mr Riruako, in the hovels where

many of my countrymen are today, being the drainpipes and cellars.

Mr Dampers told me later that he could not keep me in that department because customers liked clerks to be properly attired and I had no shoes or a jacket. I do not say these things out of self-pity but to show you that in the showdown against the stooges, I have a sound, tough background as a fighter, for I do not need the protection of that 'Chief' of yours.

Later I was placed in the workshop, worked in a calibration room for a number of years and in 1957 applied for two newspaper jobs, one with Die Burger and the other with Die Suidwes Afrikaner. The great Schalk Pienaar advised me to take the local job, and thus I started my apprenticeship with Mr Angel Engelbrecht at the start of 1958. At the start of 1961 Mr Jurgen Meinert, now retired, asked me to join the Advertiser where I stayed for 17 years, until my newspaper was bought with alien money. My reputation for poor English I am rather proud of, because the Advertiser had an international standing under my editorship, was the most sought after thing on a weekend, because it was a paper exposing your type.

Anyhow I am not going to lower myself to the gutters, where you seem to flourish, other than to tell you, and I spell it out clearly, that Mr Riruako has become a target, Emil Appolus has, and Mr Kozonguizi too, and I wish one of you would sue for me for libel because I am ready. As from next week I am starting my campaign to unseat you all. It will not be difficult and the only way you can stop me is to make use of the thugs you used to fire blindly into the Katutura hostel. You did not even properly investigate the death of Mr Kapuuo.

I never tried to persuade Kuaimo Riruako to return to South West Africa, in fact when I spoke to him in 1963 in Bechuanaland, I knew that my country had rid itself of something that is a liability and not an asset. For I have known this man since he was a messenger for Syfrets auditors. Not that I mind office messengers, because I love the workers class, my heart bleeds for the poor, and I am a man who will be judged by history for what I have done for the poor. Yes, Mr Katutuire, ask the Security Police, how many blacks, including Herero-speaking people, have had the privilege to study, not on account of me financing them but by helping them to institutions abroad. These are men of merit unlike Mr Riruako, who when he stands to address the National Assembly in his simulated American accent, causes sniggers of mirth.

By the way I challenge you political cowards to study the books of the Windhoek Observer and my personal account to see if I have received a penny of foreign money. Accept this challenge or I will call you a coward and a liar. And I pray to God that you sue me, for that will provide me with a better platform for your utter destruction. Right, you know now where you stand with me.

And, incidentally, I have never been a member of the National Party (ask them for a statement) although I voted for that Party up to April 1974, that being the last general election held in this country. But let me tell you in no uncertain terms, that I'm proud of the long association with that Party, that my heart is happy to have known Mr A.H. du Plessis and that despite our difference in defining nationalism, I have retained my respect for this man and his Administration.

GENERAL PREM CHAND DENIES REQUESTING NO PRESS COVERAGE

Different Approach

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Anne Marie du Preez]

[Text]

**GENERAL Prem**  
Chand, Commander  
Designate of the Military  
component of Untag,  
yesterday paid a quick  
courtesy visit to the AG, Dr  
Gerrit Viljoen.

General Chand and Dr Viljoen met at the AG's office in the Berg Hotel for informal talks. They are not expected to confer during General Chand's visit to the Territory.

General Chand arrived in Windhoek late on Monday afternoon for talks with General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, of the possible implementation of a demilitarised zone on SWA's border with Angola. The DMZ was suggested by the late President Agostinho Neto of Angola.

General Chand has made it clear that his talks in SWA

will be of a purely technical military nature and no political matters will be discussed.

The political side of the issue, including such matters as the military presence of Unita on Angola's border with SWA and the possible effect of the 16 000 Cubans in Angola, will be discussed in Cape Town at the end of the month. For these talks General Chand will be accompanied by Mr Martti Ahtisaari, UN Special Representative for SWA, and other senior UN officials.

Contradictory to General Chand's approach to the Press in the other African States, and reports from the Press in those countries, he has expressed the wish not to have the Namibian Press present on his possible visits to the northern border areas, nor to have any other contact with them until the last day of his visit, when he will have a Press conference.

## Surprised at Ban

Windhoek THE WINDHOLEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Anne Marie du Preez]

[Text]

General Prem Chand, military commander of the UN to SWA, has denied that he expressed the wish not to have any contact with the Press in the course of his visit to the Territory.

The authorities in SWA have largely kept the visit under wraps.

It has been virtually impossible to obtain any information about the movements of the UN team since they arrived in Windhoek last Monday.

The local Press was expressly informed by the SWA authorities last week that General Chand expressed the wish not to have any contact with the Press in the course of his visit to the Territory.

However, when asked to comment about the ban on the Press, it is understood that General Chand voiced surprise and replied that he didn't know anything about the matter.

At the same time, several members of the Press voiced their surprise.

During the weekend General Chand watched the cricket match between the Kudus and a SADF team.

He is a keen sportsman and is particularly interested in cricket.

# LIFE IN DESEGREGATED ORANJEMUND DESCRIBED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Feb-Mar 80 pp 25-26

[Text]

**O**RANJEMUND is a town of extremes. It is possibly the lushest oasis in the world, set in the most desolate desert of all. It strides, and controls, the world's richest diamond fields. And it is the site of the broadest experiment in social engineering thus far seen in Southern Africa.

Apartheid has now been outlawed in Namibia. But the effects of the change are limited. The social patterns are entrenched, and the change in the law has not given blacks the financial or educational means for any sudden step out of the economic backstage.

But in the town of Oranjemund a programme of desegregation is being put into action on an organised basis.

This is helped along by the fact that the town is owned lock, stock, and barrel by CDM - formerly Consolidated Diamond Mines - a subsidiary of the De Beers group. With the exception of three largely unoccupied policemen and a couple of port office officials, CDM also employs every working resident.

CDM is trying to create in Oranjemund the kind of town that it feels will fit into the new era. In some senses it is a pathfinder, but not in all.

For one, Oranienmund's circumstances are too unusual. The town is built on, dedicated to and totally absorbed by diamonds. There are no old people, as former employees move away after they retire, and there are no teenagers except during boarding-school holidays.

There are facilities which are normally only available in much larger centres - an airport, cinemas, an eighteen-hole golf course, and even a man-made lake, all provided by CDM in an effort to keep employees content.

Only visitors with prior clearance are admitted. By land, the only way of getting there is over a road bridge across the Orange from the South African side. All traffic, whether from the bridge or the airport, has to pass through a security checkpoint.

Until five years ago security around the town was much tighter. Everybody was X-rayed on departure and personnel could only leave town once a month, to escape excessive radiation. Now the top security procedure has been transferred to a computerised key-card system around the mine area itself.

Many of the expenses that face people elsewhere don't apply in Oranjemund. Accommodation is free. The shops are non-profit. The residents of the family quarters pay R20 a month for the services of domestic servants, whose real pay from CDM is more than ten times that much. Recreation fees were always nominal, and have now been lowered even further to make facilities more easily open to lower-paid black workers.



CDM is highly profitable. It contributes about 40 per cent of Namibia's total revenue. It also provides 20 per cent of De Beer's profits, which last year were nearly R750 million, after tax. Part of its motive in the changes it has been making is to keep its nose clean in the eyes of whatever government finally takes over in Windhoek.

The company is proud of the changes, which in many respects go a long way beyond anything that has been done by the subsidiaries of the foreign multinationals which are theoretically in the forefront of the effort to counteract apartheid.

Some of these changes constitute bold steps in the Southern African situation. For example, the recreation clubs were desegregated before the liquor law allowed this. There are other respects in which the lower-skilled black workers remain at a disadvantage.

Conditions of service are 'basically' the same for black and white. But blacks do not belong to the pension fund or the medical aid fund. Instead they get free medical attention while they are at the mine, and they get a retirement gratuity.

There is a 'common wage curve', but there is also an 'inducement allowance' for 'skills unavailable in the territory', which in essence means for whites.

Most of CDM's 5 300 black workers are migrant workers from Owambo. For the last 2 1/2 years they have theoretically had most of the same rights as the whites in the town, and now that the last vestiges of statutory apartheid are gone they officially have exactly the same rights. However, their freedom in practice to enjoy these rights is limited. Most live in hostels in the security area (which stretches over a hundred kilometres up the coast,) and even those close to town do not in fact have easy access.

The mine provides free education to employees, not only at the basic literacy level, which is now common, but up to matric standard. Apprenticeship train-

ing is open to all, and there are more blacks than whites now being indentured. The company has also bent the rules to enable more blacks to effectively acquire artisans' skills. In Namibia (as in SA), the standard of schooling the law requires for apprentices effectively excludes many black applicants. So CDM runs a 'parallel' scheme alongside its official apprenticeship course.

The real novelty of CDM is in its housing and education systems. Housing is non-racial. 70 black families already live or are in the process of moving in to the town itself. For some time the company had wanted to bring black families into the family-housing set-up, and in 1978 started building a new suburb a short distance removed from the white town. But then the law was changed, and now both the old town and the new development are used to house both whites and blacks.

The primary and nursery schools are also race-free. This initially created white upset, which has now disappeared. The DRC minister in the town resisted the change, saying that his synod had instructed ministers to resist integrated schooling. CDM was adamant, and his congregation did not support him. He has now left the town.

The whites in general have a simple choice: accept the new system or quit. Staff turnover has not increased visibly, and none of the whites who have resigned since the change have given it as a reason.

CDM "prepared" white parents for the change in advance. They were told that standards would be maintained, if not actually improved. The school is split into English and Afrikaans streams, and all the blacks so far have opted for the English stream. All extra-mural activities are joint, however.

The Oranjemund primary school offers some of the best education available in Namibia, to either black or white. No expense is spared (the annual budget for the library alone is R8 000), and facilities are exotic even by the standards of other white schools, let alone black ones.

Black children arriving at the school tend to have poorer background education than whites of the same age, so they are at first taught separately in intensive catch-up classes, concentrating on English and arithmetic. Initially some black parents complained that this was apartheid re-emerging, but the complaints died away when it turned out that this programme rapidly equipped the black children to join and play a full part in classes of white kids their own age.



So far there are 35 children in the school, out of a total of 600. By the beginning of next year there will be something like 200 blacks.

Only the senior black employees qualify to move to Oranjemund as permanent residents. Not all in fact choose to bring their families there. Previously all whites qualified for houses and no blacks. Now, new whites have to qualify on exactly the same criterion as blacks.

The cost of throwing family housing open to everyone would be enormous even in CDM's terms. But it is also true that non-racial experimentation is made much easier not only by absolute control, but also by the restricted phasing in of blacks to an environment which poses no threat to whites.

The senior black employees are such people as personnel assistants, industrial relations assistants and assistant hostel managers. CDM is actively working towards the day when most skilled jobs are held by blacks, while avoiding putting unqualified blacks into top jobs for show purposes.

**W**ages, even at the lowest levels, are high in comparison with rates in South Africa's cities, and astronomical in relation to the earnings of Ovambo migrant workers generally. The 3 500 unskilled workers average R270 a month. Minimum wage is R175. All but 25-odd of the remaining blacks fit into a broad

skilled/semi-skilled category: operators, training instructors, personnel trainees, "technical auxiliaries" in artisans trades, etc. They earn between R254 and R532, averaging R450. About 400 of the 1 300 whites fall into the same salary ranges.

Currently, the old style hostels, with dormitory accommodation and minimal privacy, are being replaced by new ones, with bedrooms shared by two men only.

Part of the reason for this is that CDM has recently faced several well-organised one-day strikes, which it put down to agitation on the cell system in the hostels. When management wanted to negotiate, there were no spokesmen for the workers. "Works Affairs Committees" are now being established nine so far with more to come.

To consider Oranjemund as a forerunner to a new form of South African society would be unrealistic. However, it does offer evidence to answer one of the major questions which is big in the mind of the average white South African: that the advance objections to mixed life wither away when the moves are actually made. ■

[Photo captions]

Top: CDM's earth moving fleet is believed to be the world's second biggest, next to the US Army's. Above: Kolmanskop, one of the ghost towns whose diamonds ran out. Oranjemund's own supply will come to an end one day. When, is classified information. The company has a lease until 2010.

CSO: 4420

# VARIOUS TERRORISM INCIDENTS DESCRIBED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Feb 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Tsumeb: An alert has been sounded from the Mangetti area bordering both Ovamboland and Kavango and running down as far as the farming lands between Okahandja and Otjiwarongo. Soldiers have taken up positions on dozens of farms, and the sound of helicopters disturbs the silence for the annual terror penetration has again occurred.

Farmers sleep with the sub-machineguns next to their beds; emergency radio sets have been recommissioned and rechecked and a telphonic warning system initiated. Roadblocks are appearing on highways and although there are no rules as yet for night driving, local military commanders advise travellers not to take to the roads at night. In fact, long stretches of tarred highways are now deserted by night.

Already, as can be seen in today's Observer, a terror strike has claimed its first victims. The Red Beard of the north, Kallie du Preez, shot and killed an insurgent who dodged from building to building on his property. The Red Beard took his .375 magnum hunting rifle and was the first to score a direct hit. The insurgent was struck in the chest and almost cut in half. This happened at La Rochelle on Monday afternoon at 15h00. Kallie du Preez, a former civil servant in the Department of Nature Conservation, is a man who has finally achieved his life's dream--to have a guest farm for trophy hunters for the game value of his property is R200 000,00 and he is a very selective hunter.

In a recent conversation with him, he said that all he wanted from life was peace, to be left undisturbed to tend his game and to treat local, South African and foreign visitors to true game hunting and not to poaching and slaughter.

On Monday afternoon a Bushman-speaking worker of La Rochelle, whose name I could not obtain, ran to his employer to say there were armed insurgents only a few metres from the house.

Mr du Preez went out with his deadly weapon and saw one of the insurgents dodging from building to building for the property has a large number of bungalows on it. He got him in the rifle sights and simultaneously a burst of machine-gun fire came from the opposite direction. The enemy fired 50 rounds, but Mr du Preez was fortunate, getting away without a scratch. He fired one round which found its mark.

Rumours abound in this part of South West Africa. In the pubs you hear of four men who walked into a terror ambush at Berg Aukas and who were slain; you hear stories of at least 250 to 300 insurgents having infiltrated; while in Windhoek, Brigadier Bosman, second in command of the SWA Command, strongly denies such reports. He emphasised that the penetration was achieved by a small group of insurgents.

The railway line has been sabotaged near Kombat; railway buildings were damaged by explosives on that same stretch of line near Uchab and here now follows a few factual accounts of what happened because I took the trouble to speak to those involved and not to go by hearsay in pubs or army releases in Windhoek.

Mr Koos Louw, 60, of the farm "Goabis" not far from Abenab in the Grootfontein district was in his house with his family when his dog started barking viciously. With him in the house were his wife, 54, and his daugh-

ter, Mrs Antonette Zadranicky, 25, and living in Okahandja. Mrs Zadranicky's 15-month-old baby daughter was playing around in the homestead.

Mr Louw related how on opening the door to see what had disturbed the dog, his eyes met those of an insurgent on his premises. They looked at each other and the insurgent acted instantly, diving for concealment behind shrub and trees.

Mr Louw jerked the door closed, and ran to where he kept his firearms, an R3 assault rifle, an R2 assault Rifle and a .303 bolt action hunting rifle. Mr Louw grabbed the .303, ran back to the front door and on opening it, saw part of the buttocks of the insurgent protruding from behind a palm tree.

"I aimed and fired. I recall the man jerking round. Whether I had hit him I could not say. I went back into the house to take the automatic firearms. Going to a window with my wife who took the R2 and myself the R3, we saw a number of them running. We later established there were 11 of them. My first shot found its mark and must have struck the man in the stomach for he spun around but we did not find him subsequently," Mr Louw said.

A vicious exchange of fire ensued. The insurgents opened fire with their AK47s, peppering the homestead. Much

damage was caused as they sprayed machine-gun fire on the building. But the real shock had to come.

One of them threw a hand grenade onto the roof of the homestead. The explosion tore off tiles, shattered part of the ceiling and left great holes in the walls of one of the rooms.

Fortunately, as Mr Louw related to me, shrapnel did not injure one of the household.

The biggest problem by then came from the small baby. She wanted to collect the spent shells being kicked out of the two rifles being fired by her grandparents. Apart from the heat of the shells, there was the constant danger of another handgrenade or rifle grenade finding its way through one of the windows.

Mr Louw's woes were not over. Both the R3 and the R2 jammed and ceased firing. Mr Louw took his trusted .303 and fired single rounds. Meanwhile some of the insurgents, during this exchange of fire, decided to cause damage. They went to the roofed parking area in which stood two Mazda trucks. They took a piece of pipe and struck out. All the windcreens and windows were destroyed. Wiring was torn out and in one instance, one of the Mazda's even lost its horn, also violently wrenched off.

Mr Louw denied that he had killed one of the insurgents. However one of them was definitely badly wounded, being the one he shot through the window when he opened fire with his R3.

"Of that I am certain. I saw him spin around and in the subsequent follow-up action the security forces found that a man was sometimes dragged and when the group arrived at a fence, there was evidence suggesting that an injured man was lifted over. It is believed that the group does not want to get rid of this man, although wounded, because it seems to us that he is the leader," Mr Louw said. His surmise seems to be a sound one because usually a badly wounded insurgent is left behind or killed because his comrades cannot afford him time or medical treatment.

Mr Louw said that damage to his house and to his two Mazda trucks amounted to several thousand rand. "I really wish a newspaper would write that I have suffered heavy damage," he said wearily.

Mr Louw left the farm after the arrival of security force units which have now occupied the property. He and his wife are staying with friends. Mr and Mrs

D. Koch of Kuhn Street, Grootfontein.

At the farm Goabis a call of mine was answered by Rifleman Nel, who confirmed that the army had moved in there.

Mr Andries Jacobus van der Bank, 57, was brutally murdered at 22h00 on Wednesday. Mr van der Bank of 37 Simpson Street, Windhoek, was a platelayer by profession. He was

the father of seven children. Jacobus, at 10 years is the youngest and the others are Erika, Isabella, Karel, Andries, Johanna and Catharina. Only the latter two are not married.

Mr van der Bank was not shot but bayoneted. The murder occurred at the Uchab railway siding not far from Rietfontein and approximately 35 kilometres west of Grootfontein.

According to the observations made by investigators at the site of the murder, Mr van der Bank was upright when struck by the bayonets. He had no pistol on him although he was the owner of a firearm which he never took with him while doing relief work as a platelayer in the past two years.

He would have permanently returned to Windhoek yesterday (Friday). His two elder sons are particularly outraged. The family was a very close one.

Mr van der Bank while doing construction work on a railway line in that area, lived in an empty Railways house at the siding. Apart from murdering Mr van der Bank, the insurgents also caused damage to the buildings by setting off explosives.

CSO: 4420

HORROR OF TERRORISM INCIDENTS CALLED UNPRECEDENTED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] Windhoek: In the beginning it was a trickle, but now the records of slaughter in the north of South West Africa are literally pouring in. Some of the documents are accompanied by the most repellant pictures illustrating hate, indiscriminate killing and apparently growing resistance. Even the tactics of murder are improving.

Earlier in the week a huge pile of reports came in, all of them for the attention of the Attorney General, Mr D.B. Brunette SC who must decide if he concurs with the findings of inquest magistrates or whether in one or more cases he intends to ask for further police investigation and possible prosecution.

The deaths ranged from children aged seven to men in their sixties.

Thus Headman Johannes Kalomo described in a sworn affidavit a vicious midnight attack on his kraal at Eflulula area (Ukuanyama). He said under oath that he lost three of his special constables that night.

The attack, Headman Kalomo said in evidence, occurred at the stroke of midnight and was preceded by a single shot. Then suddenly machinegun fire erupted. Tracers sped towards the kraal and set many of the huts alight.

He had special constables guarding him and all eight started firing back. They maintained the fire until their ammunition was finished. "We decided to make a run for the bushes which we did, hiding in the veld. Three of my special constables stayed behind," Headman Kalomo said. The insurgents then moved into the kraal, took the three constables and executed them in the immediate vicinity.

He found the three men shot to be Constable Abisai Haindobo, 18, Constable Lukas Erasmus, 18 and Constable Joseph Metheus, 18.

Headman Kalomo said on his return he found the insurgents had gone into his house and taken all his clothes as well as a .303 rifle.

In yet another case, the deaths of Rifleman Arie Zagarias Greyling, 20, and Rifleman Johannes Jacobus Fourie, 20, were described. Both were members of the South African security forces.

Early one morning a group of 32 security force men set out on a patrol. It was a Sunday morning and they had only moved for five minutes when they walked into an ambush. According to the evidence, fire was heavy on both sides. Firing ceased after about 15 minutes. Rifleman Greyling was found to be dead by the patrol leader and Rifleman Fourie was in a very bad state, in fact dying. A helicopter was summoned to take him to a hospital but as the machine landed, Rifleman Fourie died. A few other soldiers were wounded.

The contact took place in the operational area.

Warrant Officer Wieland Wagner of the Security Police at Ruacana said that he resided in Impala Street in the Ruacana village. One morning while in his house, he heard an explosion that rattled the windows. Later he was summoned to a scene only three kilometres from the village where a landmine had been detonated on the main road to Oshakati.

The officer described the horror which met his eyes. The chief security officer of Swawek, Mr Jose Serra Pereira, a Portuguese-speaking citizen, lay some distance from a landrover.

He was badly mutilated, dead and Warrant Officer Wagner handed in a large number of pictures to illustrate the scene.

Also killed was Mr Shikongeni Matheus Haipinge, 40. Dying was Mr Joseph Kaulinge. He was dead before medical assistance arrived. Six other men were sitting around injured, some of them very severely.

The officer handed in pictures to show the effect of the blast and also of the hole gouged in the road.

In yet another case, Warrant Officer Wagner also testified and said that one morning he was summoned to a spot 10 kilometres from the Ruacana village on the main Oshakati road. On arrival he found a light Ford truck, completely

smashed, with two children lying nearby, both dead. He identified the children as a teenage girl of 12, Ndina Filias Eilo and Erenst Pendapala aged 7.

Next to the road sat a number of dazed people, one a mother of two children. The boy of three had a broken leg. Several other people were injured but they were given immediate medical treatment and recovered.

The following cases were also heard:

★ Mr Samuel Thomas, 21, found near a school building, multiple shot wounds; probably the work of insurgents.

★ Mr Gabriel Hamukwaya, 62, shot probably by insurgents not far from Ondangua

★ Mr Andreas Ndenfwa, 40, a teacher, the body bearing multiple bullet wound; found dead at Omusheshe in the Uukwanyama area.

★ Mr Johannes Manasse murdered near Oshakati, probably the work of insurgents according to the findings of the court.

★ Mr Wilhelm Shemuketa, 24, a member of the special police of the Ovamboland government shot dead in a contact with insurgents. The report said numerous bullets struck him in the chest.

★ Mr Shituleni Simeon, 26, killed by a landmine explosion in the Okahudi area. On that same day in the same landmine incident, Mr Nidimua Katele, 30, was killed.

★ Mr Antonio Gottlieb Hartubu, 19, a soldier of the Ovamboland Government shot dead in a contact with insurgents in the Ohaduna area in Uukuanyama region.

★ A teenage boy Hilivivali Nambinga, 15, shot apparently in crossfire near a school.

★ A pupil, Joseph Naboth, 8, killed in crossfire near a school at Ondangwa.

There were also two records marked "identities unknown". Two bodies were picked up both bearing multiple bullet wounds. Despite the police efforts to trace the identity of the two men, no light could be thrown on who they were and the magistrate sent the file to the Attorney General. The two men were shot at Enghanoga area, Ondangwa.

CSO: 4420



# LIFE OF NAMIBIANS IN CUBA DESCRIBED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Feb 80 p 5

[Text]

The Isle of Youth, lying some 60 miles off the south-west coast of Cuba contains some 11 000 students, aged 12 to 18, from Africa and Central America as well as 19 000 young Cubans learning the fundamentals of mathematics, physics, chemistry and Marxist ideology.

"We have discussion groups and exchanges of views," says Bernard Kamwi, a Namibian teacher, according to a recent article in Time magazine. "We talk about building a just society, how to eradicate the capitalist system, how to give the toiling masses of Namibia a say in what is happening."

There are 15 revolutionary schools on the Isle of Youth. The routine is almost military in nature and except when they are working in the fields, the young students wear blue uniforms with red kerchiefs and red berets, the standard garb of Cuba's own "young pioneers."

The school buildings are virtually identical: modern four-storey structures, awash

with portraits of Marx and Lenin, the Time correspondent wrote. Students from Namibia are taught English grammar while those from Angola and Mozambique learn Portuguese. Cuban instructors normally teach academic subjects such as mathematics or biology, but the teaching of social sciences and ideology is reserved for men and women imported from the students' homelands.

## 'REVOLUTIONARY' INSTRUCTION

"They are here not to forget they are Namibians," said one teacher. "They are not here to become particularly Cuban." The "revolutionary" part of instruction would typically include the history of the country's colonial past, its place in the non-aligned movement and its economic problems.

The classroom ambience is strict and the rote method of learning prevails.

Recent visitors to the Angolan school were invited to witness a sort of stage

show part of which consisted of cheerful tribal songs and dances, but which also became political.

#### **'CASSINGA' MASSACRE**

Students re-enacted the "Cassinga massacre," an incident in which South African forces launched an air attack on guerrillas in Angola. A tape recorder played a screeching sound track of an air attack and gunshots. Students acted people being hit from the air and falling dead; others played comrades who picked up the wounded. There was an impassioned song, the gist of its message being: "We shall never forget Cassinga."

At the end the students formed massed ranks, shook their fists and chanted: "We shall never give up. We shall win. Down with imperialism."

#### **NO SEX PROBLEMS**

Sex is not a problem, the teachers insist. "They are told the facts of life, but there is no formal sex education as such," said a Mozambican teacher.

"They have biology classes," said a Namibian ideologue, "but as elsewhere in the world the kids do not apply biology to themselves."

The students claim not to miss their homelands but there is a certain mechanical, programmed quality to the answers they give to questions about their future. Most of the students on the Isle of Youth will eventually return to their homelands and they fervently express the wish to do so.

Castro, in setting up this educational programme at some cost to Cuba, has reinforced his claim to leadership of the Third World, the Time correspondent states. He has taken largely unformed young Africans from a peasant society and turned them into disciplined young technicians, thoroughly indoctrinated in the tenets of Marxism-Leninism. Inevitably the graduates of the Isle of Youth will have a profound impact on the spread and consolidation of socialist movements in troubled nations for many years to come.

# WINDHOEK TO HAVE NEW 14-MILLION RAND BREWERY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Gail Visagie]

[Text]

**SOUTH West Breweries is to set up a new R14m brewery in Windhoek which will have a production capacity three times that of the present one.**

This was revealed yesterday to the Windhoek Advertiser by Mr Karl List, Managing Director and Chairman of the Ohlthaver & List group of companies.

Two senior executives of the group are leaving for overseas today to study new methods of brewing and to investigate possible new machinery for the brewery. They are Mr B Masche, General Manager of SW Breweries and Mr MD Redecker, Group Engineer.

Mr List said it was hoped that the new brewery would come on stream within the next three years.

Mr Masche told the Advertiser late yesterday afternoon that the production capacity of the new brewery would be roughly 40m litres a year which is three times that of the present brewery.

The new brewery will be planned in a way that it can be expanded if necessary, he added.

The building of the project

will be undertaken in three phases, with the first probably being the bottling department.

The site of the planned brewery, Mr Masche said, would be on the old Brakwater road between the petrol storage tanks and Swawek power station.

"Negotiations are virtually finalised with the Windhoek Municipality on that score", he pointed out.

It has been suggested that the cost of the site is about R1m, but Mr Masche declined to comment on the matter.

Referring to the trip overseas by himself and Mr Redecker, Mr Masche said they would be visiting breweries in Germany mainly and would probably also visit a breweries exhibition in London to see the latest

machinery and equipment used in the industry.

They will return to SWA at the end of March.

Mr List said the old brewery in Tal Street will be closed down completely.

"We cannot continue production at two places at once, it must all be under one roof", he said. "The old premises have now become too small".

Both Mr List and Mr Masche declined to comment on what would be done with the old premises.

"After all, it is still a year or two before the new brewery will be a reality", Mr Masche said.

BRIEFS

NDJOBHA HAS HEART ATTACK--Windhoek--The Chief Minister of Owambo and President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, had suffered a mild heart attack and was recovering in the hospital, an Owambo Government spokesman said in Oshakati yesterday. He said Pastor Ndjoba was taken to the State Hospital at Oshakati after taking ill at a meeting. He was responding favourably to treatment and his condition was satisfactory. He would have to take things easy for six weeks and would not be able to work during that time, the spokesman said.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Feb 80 p 2]

SADF KILLS 111 TERRORISTS--Sixteen SWAPO terrorists have been killed in the past week, bringing the total number killed this month to 111, according to a statement by Brigadier Willie Meyer to the Press this morning. In eight skirmishes involving the SADF, four were initiated by security forces and three by insurgents. Five of the clashes took place in the border area and two in the Tsumeb-Grootfontein district. Besides the Ugab railway and Hairibib incidents, two further incidents involving civilians were reported. Two Owambo children picked up an object on the footpath on February 22. Following the explosion, one child lost an arm above the elbow and the other is being treated for shrapnel wounds in Oshakati. A heavy Mercedes truck was ambushed by insurgents in Ovamboland on February 25. The vehicle was set alight, one civilian was killed and five injured. [David Peters] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Feb 80 p 1]

TERRORISTS KILL THREE--Three members of the SADF were killed in separate clashes with terrorists in the operational area, Defence Headquarters announced yesterday in Pretoria. The men who died were Staff Sergeant Almerindo Mourao da Cousta, 35, who is survived by his wife, Mrs E. S. da Cousta of Wierda Park, Pretoria. Rifleman Leon Grobler, 25, who is survived by his wife Mrs S. E. Grobler of the Bethal district and Rifleman Jacobus Andries Petrus Bosman, 28, who is survived by his wife Mrs M. E. Bosman of Germiston. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Feb 80 p 2]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED AGAIN--Municipal elections which were scheduled for March 12 have been postponed once more--to a date still to be published in the Government Gazette. Announcing this last night the Administrator General Dr Gerrit Viljoen said that it had not been considered advisable to hold local government elections under the present dispensation. He referred to a committee, which had been appointed to investigate a future dispensation for local government in the Territory and said that it was still gathering representation from various bodies. In addition, other preparatory work had been done. Once all representations have been received work would start in earnest. Dr Viljoen said that the elections had fallen due in 1978, but were postponed to March this year by the former AG Mr Justice M T Steyn. At that time Mr Justice Steyn had said that the AG would once more postpone the election before March. Last night Dr Viljoen said that a draft proclamation postponing the elections had been approved by the State President Mr Marais Viljoen. The proclamation would be published in the Government Gazette in the near future. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Feb 80 p 5]

SWAPO REFUSES TO PUT DOWN ARMS--SWAPO refuses to put down arms and leave its bases within Namibia, stated its president, Mr Sam Nujoma. Less than 3 hours after Mr Brian Urquhart, UN deputy secretary general for special political affairs, confirmed the general basic agreement between SWAPO and the "front-line" states on the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the northern borders of Namibia, Mr Nujoma made some clarifications on the terms he is rejecting. Thus, SWAPO refuses to be confined on the other side of the demilitarized zone. It will shoot at anything that moves in this region. Nevertheless, Mr Nujoma stated he and his organization were ready to sign a cease fire with South Africa and observe it subsequently. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 80 p 24] 9479

FIVE DEATHS IN SWAPO ATTACK--A total of five black government officials perished, burned alive in their vehicle, after an attack by SWAPO guerrillas, announced the SABS [South African Defense Force] national radio. Since the beginning of the year, 98 civilians, 53 members of the South African security forces and 506 SWAPO guerrillas have died in the guerrilla war. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 80 p 24] 9479

MINING PRODUCTION--This country's principal wealth comes from mining production which, in 1973, amounted to 1.23 billion francs, or the considerable amount of 40 percent of the GNP. Namibia is the sixth largest producer of diamonds in the world (813 million francs), and the 16th and 17th largest for tin (14 million francs) and lead (93 million francs). Reportedly, 10 percent of the uranium reserves (Ethosa reserves) are underground; Namibia is currently the 7th largest producer in the world. Rossing mine is one of the largest in southern Africa. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 80 p 57] 9479

CSO: 4400

FEDERAL-STATE 'POWER TUSSLE' BECOMING HARMFUL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 3

[Editorial: "A Meaningless Power Tussle"]

[Text] It was a distinct expectation as the nation began the process of return to civilian rule early last year, that the control of the Federal and some state governments would be in the hands of different political parties.

This position was not envisaged to constitute any problem. On the contrary, it was hoped that if it was possible for all the national parties to get commanding presence in any or some of the twenty governments their campaign strains would have been somewhat compensated, and therefore elements of bitterness amongst them considerably mitigated.

Part of that hope was realised. None of the parties is without a government. However, almost antithetical to what would have been a corresponding soothing of nerves for all, it is beginning to seem that those parties outside the Federal Government may be willing to work themselves into a course that is dangerously confrontational to President Shagari's authority.

Recently, governors of nine states held by the UPN, PRP and GNPP, (members of the Grand Alliance?) concluded a meeting in the Bendel state capital and resolved among other things to reject the concept of presidential liaison officers.

Reacting, the Federal Government said the following day that the resolution was irrelevant and of no effect, describing the group of nine as "a cabal" on the threshold of transgressing the bounds of constitutionality. The Federal Government's language was serious and even if it might have been deliberately made so, to prove the point that "soft" President Shagari knows how to be loud, its message was nevertheless sufficiently ominous.

The Constitution does not disallow working understanding between parties. Logically, two or more parties that are in an alliance are free to have the same angle to any problem.

On this basis, we are unable to quarrel with the Benin meeting of the nine governors or even the fact of their common position on the issue of Federal liaison officers. But we are worried about how contemptuously some reasonable things can be said and the attitude of consistent opposition to the Federal Government which some of the governors betrayed.

On its part, the Federal Government's use of the word "cabal" to describe what simply can be a legitimate association of the governors, asks a few lessons in the civility of expression.

The relative autonomy which states enjoy under the constitution has its bounds. Disagreements are bound to arise, but they should not be above amicable solution. For, in the final analysis, it is the ordinary and innocent Nigerian who will bear the brunt of a meaningless power tussle.

CSO: 4420



NPN SECRETARY CHARGES UPN PLOTTING SECESSION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Feb 80 p 32

[Article by Momoda Yakubu]

[Text] The NPN said on Thursday it feared there were underground moves for secession. And it warned: "Enough is enough; the NPN is now ready to deal with identified culprits."

This was at a Lagos Press conference on a statement credited to Chief Obafemi Awolowo weeks ago.

Chief Awolowo, the UPN leader, was quoted as saying on the Ogun Radio that he spent the early post-election months subduing calls for a break-up of the country.

The calls were said to have come from people who believed a certain party was deliberately helped to power by the military conductors of the general elections.

The NPN said it believed the calls had not been subdued and that the UPN was plotting for secession.

Alhaji Suleiman Takuma, NPN national secretary, alleged that the UPN planned to carry out the plot by

ONE: Promoting a gang-up of the governors from Lagos, Ogun, Bendel, Oyo and Ondo states;

TWO: Hooking up the PRP and GNPP governors of Kano, Kaduna, Borno and Gongola states;

THREE: Making the mass media to favour confrontation with President Shehu Shagari;

FOUR: Starting a special hostility newspaper in Kano;

FIVE: Owning television stations and

SIX: Organising and funding students in the universities and colleges of technology to start trouble on the campuses and thereby perpetuate unrest in the country.

Alhaji Suleiman said the secessionist plan was no longer a secret and added:

"We know of the strange love affair between Chief Awolowo and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim of the Great Nigeria People's Party."

Alhaji Suleiman said the PRP leader, Malam Aminu Kano, had openly disagreed with his party's governors in Kaduna and Kano states.

"Given the strategic location of Kano and Kaduna we can only urge the national directorate of the PRP to save the northern states from Awomanja," he added.

CSO: 4420

SHAGARI CLASHES WITH BENDEL GOVERNOR

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 20 Feb 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Toyé Akiyode]

[Excerpts] The President and the Bendel State governor exchanged rather unpleasant words in Benin on Monday evening.

Governor Ambrose Alli accused the President of "enjoying breaking the rules of the game."

President Shehu Shagari, replying, said:

"For those who are ignorant, I am not President for the NPN alone, but for the whole country."

It was at a cocktail party arranged for the President by Professor Alli.

In his address, Prof. Alli digressed from his prepared text and accused the President of sponsoring political thuggery in Bendel State by directing the Minister of Police Affairs and Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Minister of Transport, to overrule the ban he imposed on public processions and gatherings.

The governor said:

"This is not an action expected of the President of Nigeria.

"As an elected governor myself, I should have respect and belief in the presidency and you, but unfortunately this is not the case."

He said that he learnt that the Inspector General of Police arrived in Benin on Sunday to counter his orders and he warned: "Bendel State is not a state to be occupied."

Replying to the address, President Shehu said that he would not wish to answer the governor's charges because he was not visiting the state as a politician but as the President of Nigeria. "So, I won't return your brickbats," he said.

He then went on:

"For those who are ignorant, I am not President for the NPN alone but for the whole country. Things that I do are done because I am the President of Nigeria and not a member of NPN."

He expressed disappointment that the governor raised such a sensitive issue in public.

"It is a matter we should have discussed privately," he said.

The President cautioned that state governors, as chief executives, should draw a line between their political affiliations and the duties which they were elected to perform.

"That is the beginning of responsibility," he said; "politicians can quarrel and hurl brickbats, not chief executives."

CSO: 4420

SHAGARI VISITS AJAOKUTA STEEL PLANT SITE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Feb 80 p 32

[Article by Sam Ogwa]

[Text] An equipment worth N5 million is now lying idle at the site of the Ajaokuta Steel Complex.

The equipment, meant for the training complex being planned for the project, was flown in two years ago by the Russian partners in the scheme.

The training complex is estimated at between N20 million and N30 million.

It was a sorry sight on Monday when the President visited the steel complex. There, in the open, rusting away was a heap of structures.

Mr. Paul Unongo, the Minister of Special Duties (Steel Development) who was with President Shagari during the tour, did not hide his feelings.

"Mr. President, Sir, I see very little seriousness in going to tender five times on the training complex which is a must for the successful implementation of the Ajaokuta Steel Project."

Reaction

He said he was compelled to bring the issue to the attention of the President so as to acquaint him with some of the major constraints which had held the project back.

The minister said he saw no sense in delaying a N20 to N30 million project.

In his on-the-spot reaction during his tour, President Shagari told Russian contractors handling the steel plant that his administration would not tolerate any delay.

He, however, commended the Russians for their expertise and hoped they would speed up the work on the plant to justify the confidence reposed in them.

Earlier, Mr. Unongo had told the President of the N5 million equipment rusting in the open.

He said the installation of the equipment had been held up by technical and manpower problems.

He stressed the importance of the training centre to the successful utilisation of the steel plant.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA ASSEMBLY LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CRISIS

Lagos THE NEW NATION in English Jan 80 pp 23-27

[Interview with Alhaji Dauda Mani, speaker of the Kaduna House of Assembly, in December 1979]

[Excerpts] NEW NATION: Sir, how would you estimate the support that members of your party, NPN, who are in the majority in the house have given the Governor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa since October 1?

ALHAJI MANI: Really the NPN members in the House of Assembly are ready to give any support to the Governor of Kaduna State. But this would be a conditional support. What I mean by conditional here is for the Governor to bring all his bills to the House of Assembly for approval which will be subject to the provisions of the constitution. We are only defending the constitution of Nigeria. We have sworn to defend nothing but that. We have so many differences with the Governor. This is not, as some people think, because the Governor is a PRP member and not NPN. Or because the majority of the legislators is NPN.

NEW NATION: The blanket rejection of all the 13 nominees for Commissioner looked like an attempt to give him a showdown. Why was it not possible to get two to four persons among the 13 as acceptable?

ALHAJI MANI: We rejected them all because none of them was eligible to be elected as a member of the House of Assembly. It is clearly shown in the constitution. Ten of the nominees were civil servants of the Kaduna State Government who had not resigned their appointments. And we were thinking that after the rejection the Governor would ask them to resign from the civil service and re-submit their names. This has not been done. The Governor returned the list to the house under the same condition. Apart from that, if we were to screen the nominees in public, the Governor would really be embarrassed.

NEW NATION: Alhaji, you said earlier that if the Governor, in preparing his bills for the house had followed the constitution, he would not have had any problem with you. Now, can you please substantiate your allegation that the governor did not follow the constitution by giving examples of what he has done in violation of the constitution?



ALHAJI MANI: The abolition of the Emirate Council. The abolition of the Community and Cattle taxes. Although we are not opposing the spirit behind the action, we are unhappy that he did not refer the matter to the House before the abolition. In doing that he overstepped his bounds. It required an edict or a law to do it. And when he realised that it was not within his power, he sought advice from the Ministry of Justice and he was told that that was not within his power. But because of his position, we would not expect him to swallow his words. In all we do, we have ensured that we did not offend the constitution. That is why we are not worried about what uninformed people say. Even the students of Ahmadu Bello University came here. They were misinformed. The Speaker and myself sat down and explained to them what happened. They returned disappointed. Students of Kaduna State origin at Bayero University, Kano, came here also and we explained to them. They went back disappointed. People can easily accuse others because of ignorance. My advice to you pressmen and members of the public is that whenever you hear from one side, try to find out from the other side. Then you can judge.

NEW NATION: I want to get certain things clear. You have said that you don't oppose the abolition of the taxes but the method adopted by the Governor. Is it the same case with the abolition of the Emirate Council?

ALHAJI MANI: Well, as for the Emirate Council, it is there in the Constitution. Within the local governments where must be traditional associations. That is what the constitution says.

NEW NATION: Are you saying that you oppose that or not?

ALHAJI MANI: The provision of the constitution makes it clear that we should oppose it. Anything that touches the constitution we oppose.

NEW NATION: But when the Governor abolished the Emirate Council he transferred their powers to the Council of Chiefs, which, if we adopt your interpretation of the constitution is a "traditional association."

ALHAJI MANI: That is a different thing. The provision is there in the constitution.

NEW NATION: Are you saying that the constitution provides for the existence of the two institutions?

ALHAJI MANI: As I have been telling you, there are provisions for the two or for both. The Emirate Council differs from the Council of Chiefs.

*The Emirate Council caters only for a particular local government. For example, we have three Emirate Councils here in Kaduna State. We have Ja'maa Emirate Council, we have Zaria Emirate Council and we have Katsina Emirate Council. The Chairmen of the Local Governments*

*of the former province of Katsina meet with the Emir, supervisory councillors and secretary. They discuss the problems of the areas or of the entire former province, how to get things done, and so on. This is their job. It is a traditional association. That is the function of the Emirate Council.*

**NEW NATION:** I am impressed by your digression to talk about the problems of the people in the rural areas. Now how do you think the differences between the Executive and the Legislature can be resolved? Have you met the Governor and talked to him about how he has offended you? Do you think he knows? What have you done towards peace in this state?

**ALHAJI MANI:** Well, all this would not have happened if the Governor right from the start had sent a delegation of the right people. We would have sorted things out since. But his first delegation comprised of civil servants who cannot sit down with politicians to sort out differences between two politicians. That was our first area of disagreement. But after all these we wrote to the Governor about our grievances. So that he should not be misinformed. We said we wanted to meet him and he gave us an appointment. So, the Speaker, his deputy and myself met him. We sat down and talked. I frankly told him that we should put politics aside and do frank talking. I enumerated the areas of our differences. I told him that there was no incitement by any quarter against him and that there was no cons-

piracy. We really had a frank talk and that is why as of today things are improving.

I believe in confrontation than in gossiping. That will not take us anywhere. And I believe that there are some outside forces who are trying to mislead the Governor. His co-called Chief Adviser. Up till now his advisers have not been to this house for approval. But he has some people who are misadvising him. I openly told him that he cannot send Bala Usman to lead his negotiating team. In the first place he is an employee of the University. He is not a member of the PRP. How on earth can he send such a man! Secondly, Bala Usman does not believe in the constitution of the country. He did not accept it. It is known to everybody. He was a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee. He refused to sign it. He wrote his own minority report. How can he then be the Chief Adviser of the Governor.

This constitution is not a Socialist Constitution. It is not a Communist Constitution. So gentlemen of the press, this is what is happening in Kaduna State but we are now trying to sort things out.

SOME ARMY OFFICERS STILL HOLD BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Taiwo Okutubo]

[Text] Transport Minister Umaru Dikko yesterday explained why some army officers are still holding board appointments, four months after the exit of the military from politics.

A reporter had asked him to justify the continued retention of some army officers as chairmen of boards, especially under his ministry.

Col. U.J. Useni, for example, is still the chairman of the Nigerian Railway Corporation.

The minister agreed that the situation was not ideal, but said that necessary steps were being taken to rectify it.

He said some army officers were still being retained in government corporations and companies because the boards they were heading had not been dissolved.

But when the questioner reminded him that some army officers who held similar posts like in the National Sports Commission and the Nigerian External Telecommunications (NET), had quit with the advent of the civil rule, the minister said that the present administration was already planning to replace those still holding board appointments.

Transportation

He said all the boards of government companies and corporations would soon be dissolved and reconstituted.

He explained that some boards were set up by decrees, hence it was necessary to look into them with a view to making effective changes.

The minister, who was briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry, said the present administration was aware of the multifarious problems of the railway service.

He gave the assurance that the administration would lay a solid foundation for the transformation of the railway into a first-class facility.

He supported the decision by the military to invite Indians to take over the administration of the corporation "because it has remained a problem area in the national transportation grid."

The minister said that shortly he would present to the President a comprehensive master plan to link all ports, all state capitals and Abuja with a modern rail network.

"This is an ambitious project which, if accepted, will have to be phased over five plan periods. This project will utilise locally produced steel and eliminate the need for heavy importation of this raw material."

CSO: 4420

MINISTER REVIEWS SUCCESS OF 'OPERATION FEED THE NATION'

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Feb 80 p 24

[Article by Roseline Umesil]

[Text] The Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) has achieved the objectives set for it, in spite of initial failures, and is now being advanced to a more scientific agriculture, said the state Minister in the Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Mr. Emmanuel Aguma.

The objectives set for the OFN included the mobilisation of the nation towards self-sufficiency and self-reliance in food production; encouragement of institutions and organisations to produce their food requirements.

In an interview with the Business Times last week, the minister said that some of these objectives were by and large achieved, adding that the OFN had alerted the public on the necessity of growing their own food which in turn had brought about increase in food production.

Mr Aguma pointed out that since the scheme was started, food production had increased between 10 to 15 percent while vegetable production had increased between 20 to 80 percent.

The minister, however, explained that the initial failures of the OFN since it was launched in April 1976 were due mainly to the late arrival of fertilizers; the problem of transportation and distribution of the fertilizers to the villages and non-existence of extension workers to teach the farmers on their use.

The Federal Government spent a total of N72 million on the importation of 400,000 tonnes of fertilizers in 1979 and N4 million on agricultural equipment. In addition, each of the universities of Ibadan, Ife, Zaria, Nsukka and Benin received N60,000 while Port Harcourt and Ilorin received N30,000 each to promote food production under the OFN scheme.

Sixteen colleges in the country, on the other hand, received N14,000 each while various primary schools received N5000 or N3000 each.

He pointed out that such crops, vegetables and grains were produced in large quantities in the Northern States but that only a small quantity reached the Southern States because of poor distribution and storage facilities.

Mr. Aguma said that the objectives of the Green Revolution are: to make sure that Nigeria is self-sufficient in food production within five years, and that Nigeria export cash crops in large quantity within seven years from 1980.

CSO: 4420

WORLD BANK GRANTS LOANS FOR LAGOS POWER, URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Feb 80 pp 1, 24

[Article by Godfrey Bamawol]

[Text] The World Bank and the Federal Government will today sign two more loan agreements totalling \$117.8 million—one to expand electricity services in the Lagos metropolitan area while the other is to improve living conditions and employment opportunities in two towns in Bauchi State.

Mr Roger Chanfournier, World Bank Vice President of the West Africa Region will sign the two agreements on behalf of the bank while Nigeria's Federal Finance Minister, Mrs Essang and NEPA's Chairman Alhaji Yahaya Gusau will sign on behalf of the government, the urban development project and the power project respectively.

Disclosing this last weekend, Mr. R.H.S. Fernnell, of the World Bank's Resident Mission in Lagos, said that the power expansion project loan of \$100 million is to face NEPA's mounting problems on electricity supply in Lagos metropolitan area while the \$17.8 million urban development loan is towards providing shelter, infrastructure and related urban service to low income households of some 74,000 people in Bauchi State.

The two loans have terms of 20 years including 5 years of grace, with interest at 95 percent per annum. The loan to NEPA is guaranteed by the Federal Government.

A total cost of \$22.2 million estimated for the power distribution project forms part of NEPA's expansion programme for 1977-87.

The project includes an institution building component and will assist in meeting the increase in demand for electricity in Lagos area.

This is the fifth World Bank loan to Nigeria for power development. The carrier loans were made between 1964 and 1972.



The European Investment Bank (EIB) is expected to provide a loan of \$35 million with a term of 16 years, including four years' grace, with interest at 7 percent per annum.

Internal cash generation and Federal Government loans of \$87.2 million will form part of the total loan.

The power project will include the construction of about 70 km of 132 kv lines and seven new and extensions to six existing stations at 132 kv with a total additional transformer capacity of about 1,075 MVA; about 90 km of 33 kv lines and twelve new extensions to thirteen existing substations of 33 kv with a total additional transformer capacity of about 570 MVA.

Also to be constructed is 650 km of kv cables; about 930 kv distribution centres control and protection equipment and accessories; about 1,100 km of 0.4 kv overhead lines, fuse pillars, meters and accessories; 26 man-years of experts and instructors in human resources development, training and other disciplines, in addition to training equipment and materials for existing training centres.

All goods and services financed by the World Bank will be procured through international competitive bidding in accordance with bank guidelines. Companies coming to Nigeria to execute projects assisted by the bank will not be affected by the recent legislation requiring incorporation as Nigerian companies.

Training of Nigeria staff by the companies is also a provision which is to be fulfilled by such foreign companies.

For the urban development, a total cost of \$36.6 million is estimated, out of which the World Bank is backing the project with \$17.8 million and its usual conditions.

The Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria is another financier with \$7.5 million while the Bauchi State Government backs the project with \$11.3 million.

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## BRIEFS

**NLC MEETING WITH SHAGARI--**The Nigerian Labour Congress at the weekend got a pat on the back from President Shehu Shagari for not involving itself in partisan politics. President Shagari expressed these views to the NLC leaders who called on him in the State House, Ribadu Road on Friday. The NLC presented to the President a Charter of Workers' Demands, a document containing suggestions for the enhancement of the welfare of workers meant to raise the quality of their lives in the next 15 years. The President of NLC, Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu, said when the NLC criticised the government, it was to ensure peace and avert danger in the country. [Excerpts] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Feb 80 p 2]

**CALL FOR PARTY LEADERS MEETING--**The Nigerian Council for National Awareness has called on President Shehu Shagari to convene another meeting of the leaders of the five political parties to discuss the urgent problems which appear to be tearing the nation apart. The council listed the problems as: Creation of more local governments by state governments; Deportation of Shugaba; Liaison Officers; The ownership of television stations; The Igbeti Marble crisis; The statement at Kaduna State and The Ibadan University crisis which led into the rustication of students union officials. Addressing a Press conference in Ibadan to mark the fourth anniversary of the death of the late General Muritala Mohammed, the chairman of the council, Mr Niyi Oniororo, said it was the belief of his council that only the meeting of the leaders of the five political parties could resolve the serious issues at stake. Mr Oniororo also called on President Shagari to recall his liaison officers since 12 out of 16 states to which the officers had been posted have rejected them. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Feb 80 p 5]

**IBADAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' APPEAL--**The students union of the University of Ibadan has appealed to President Shehu Shagari to prevail on the authority of the institution to re-open it. The union described the closure of the university as unreasonable. In a statement from the union's office the students said that despite all provocative measures taken by the acting vice-chancellor, the students reacted with humility, hoping there would be justice and fair play. The union further stated that the ban on public vehicles into the university campus had brought untold hardship to the students and

low income workers of the institution who could not afford vehicles of their own. It argued that a careful examination of the allegation leading to the ban on public vehicles showed that no public vehicles entered the university at the time of the alleged stealing. The union pledged its loyalty to the Federal Government and sincerely hoped that President Shehu would ensure that the union officers rusticated by the authorities be allowed to return when the institution finally reopens. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Feb 80 p 11]

DISMISSED DEFENCE MINISTRY WORKERS--The Ministry of Defence has been given 21 days to reinstate some dismissed workers or "face the consequence." In a letter to the Defence Minister Professor Iya Abubakar, the Civil Service Union of Nigeria called for the immediate reinstatement of the 500 civilian workers dismissed by the ministry in June last year. The union also rejected the ministry's offer to pay the dismissed workers three months salary instead of their retirement benefits. It further regretted that the ministry had by its indifference to earlier appeals forced the union to "issue the ultimatum as a last resort." [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 2]

COMPUTER FOR OIL REFINERY--One of Nigeria's largest computers for commercial applications has arrived at Kano Airport. The computer meant for delivery to the NNPC's Kaduna refinery was supplied by International Computer (Nigeria) Limited. The computer is an ICL 2904 with a core size of 192,000 words (the equivalent of more than half a million bytes). It is equipped with interactive terminals for on-line interrogation of computer files. In addition to handling financial and maintenance applications, the computer will be linked to a process control computer to log the amount of petroleum leaving the refinery. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 11]

CALABAR, WARRI PORTS USE--The Federal Government will mount a campaign to make ship-owners use Calabar and Warri ports, Alhaji Umaru said yesterday. With the provision of several standard berths in all our ports, it becomes unnecessary and undesirable for shippers to concentrate on the ports of Lagos for cargo destined to other parts of the country." The minister said he had already given the necessary directives to implement President Shehu Shagari's promise to build a port of Sapele, in Bendel State. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Feb 80 p 1]

STEEL BOATS FOR ARMY--Germanic and Coastal Marine (NIG) Ltd formally delivered six steel boats to the Nigerian Army at a launching ceremony which took place last week, Friday, February 15, 1980. The ceremony which took place at AHQ Command Mess, Marina, was performed by the Deputy Chief of Staff, Nigerian Army, Major General Jaiye. The vessels (cruise ferries) are to be employed basically for the transportation of army personnel within the country. [Excerpt] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 18 Feb 80 pp 8, 9]

STRICTER CUSTOMS INSPECTION--The Department of the Customs is now insisting on 100 percent examination of containers in all ports of the Federation even though this will greatly inconvenience consignees waiting to collect their goods. The Public Relations Manager of the Customs Board, Mr S.A. Akpelishi

told the Business Times last week that recent incidents involving fraudulent declarations of the contents of containers in the ports have led to this tough stand. He claimed that it could take 20 Customs officials more than one whole day to examine only one container with 100 percent thoroughness. [Excerpt] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Feb 80 p 1]

COCOA PLANTING PLANS--Eighty-five thousand hectares of cocoa would be planted in the third phase of cocoa development in Nigeria, starting from next April, Mr A. Awoyemi, Federal Director of Agriculture, has said. Mr. Awoyemi was speaking at a two-day workshop organised at Ibadan by The Tree Crop Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the Federal Department of Agriculture to review the achievements and problems of the first and second phases of the development programme. Mr. Awoyemi said that about 65,000 hectares of cocoa were planted in Oyo, Ondo, Ogun and Bendel States during the first and second phases which began in 1971. He, however, regretted that although this figure exceeded the planned targets, the effort did not meet half the decline in the country's production of cocoa. The decline, he attributed to the old age of the country's trees, 70 percent of which he claimed had passed their economic bearing periods. Mr. Awoyemi said that about 85,000 farmers would benefit from the replanting of old trees during the third phase of the programme and from the spraying for disease control of 270,000 hectares of cropland. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Feb 90 p 23]

CSO: 4420

ROBERT MUGABE VIEWS THE FUTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 80 p 7

[Interview with Robert Mugabe by Tendai Dumbutshena in Salisbury, date not given]

[Text]

In his first interview with a South African newspaper since his return to Rhodesia last month, the leader of Zanu (PF), Mr Robert Mugabe outlined in detail his planned relationship with South Africa if he wins this week's election. This is the transcript of his interview with the the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in Salisbury, **TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA**.

**Q:** There have been threats emanating from Pretoria that should the situation warrant it, they would intervene. What would be the response of a Zanu (PF) government?

**Mugabe:** This is the third or fourth time the South Africans have threatened to intervene in our situation. These threats cannot be ignored.

South Africa has long intervened in our situation. They should not lead the world to believe that they have not intervened already.

Their forces are already here operating alongside the Rhodesian forces. They have been sending quantities of arms into the country. The intervention they are talking about has therefore already taken place.

What South Africa is now saying is that when the moment arrives — that is the moment after the elections which we hope will yield victory for us — the troops that are already inside can operate to overthrow a duly elected government.

Hence it is not so much the fact of units of South African troops and tanks crossing the Limpopo. They have already done that.

It is now a phenomenon of real action within.

**Q:** What will your government's response be if the scenario you have outlined materialises? Do the Zanu forces have the military capacity to repel such intervention?

**Mugabe:** We do not have the capacity to fight conventional warfare. We cannot defend the entire territory. We have a guerrilla force which can fight a guerrilla struggle.

But this is not to say we will not fight the South Africans. We will certainly do that.

It could mean a restart of the conflict and war situation that has been in this country. It must also be understood that we are not without friends. We will ensure that those of our

friends who stood behind us in the armed struggle will continue to do so if South Africa and the Rhodesians threaten to overthrow an elected government.

**Q:** Who are your friends?

**Mugabe:** I will not mention who they are. I can assure you we are not thinking of countries outside Africa.

I have said already that before we can think of countries outside Africa we must first get assistance from our African brothers and allies.

**Q:** Are you saying that South African intervention or an escalation of it could lead to an invasion by a pan-African force?

**Mugabe:** Yes, we will certainly appeal to our African brothers to stand behind us. I think Africa is strong enough to repel any aggression by South Africa.

We don't have to hire troops from outside. It would be a disgrace to Africa to do so.

Q: The British government is reported to have warned Pretoria against intervening in Rhodesia. Do you think such a warning is a deterrent?

Mugabe: Lord Carrington's statement was one made after the event had occurred. South Africa's troops are deployed here with the consent of the Governor.

It is untrue to lead the world to believe that these troops have left Rhodesia.

What Lord Carrington should be doing is to create a machinery which would prevent those forces already integrated into the Rhodesian army from working against the newly elected army.

In other words, he should ensure that precautions have been taken against the overthrow of that government.

Q: The armed struggle you waged was successful mainly because of the rear bases you were offered by the Frontline states. Do you feel an obligation to give similar assistance to the South African nationalist movements?

Mugabe: The question of the struggle in South Africa is primarily one for the people of South Africa themselves to consider. It is the people of South Africa who must shoulder the major responsibility, in the same way we have shouldered the major responsibility of our own liberation struggle.

We certainly were offered bases by the Frontline states.

But South Africa is a proposition that needs the attention of the whole of Africa. It cannot be treated in the same way as a rebellious colony.

We were and still are a colony and it was Britain which shirked its responsibility to lead this colony to genuine independence.

Because of that shirking of responsibility, we took upon ourselves the right and obligation to free ourselves from a community which had imposed itself illegitimately.

But in South Africa you have a full fledged independent state. Britain granted the country dominion status in 1910.

... remains to be done...  
difficult to change the internal political system. The external factor has been removed. The colonial factor has gone.

This therefore should be a task to be undertaken by the people of South Africa themselves and by the whole of Africa in terms of the need to assist that population.

We cannot place our country in a position where the independence we have fought for can be destroyed overnight. We cannot take too great a risk.

Q: Are you saying that if you were to offer bases to PAC and ANC the existence of the new government might be in jeopardy?

Mugabe: Yes. The existence of our country as an independent state would be jeopardised. We cannot take too great a risk.

True we are revolted by apartheid — we do not accept it.

Q: Will South African investment in Rhodesia be interfered with?

Mugabe: No. We will not interfere with it as such. We will maintain trade relations with South Africa on a realistic basis.

We realise the need for continued economic ties with South Africa. We use South African ports and harbours and this will continue.

We shall not disrupt our economy. We cannot approve of South Africa's apartheid policy, but the reality of economic ties is a different matter.

However, if the rest of the world call upon us to combine with them in imposing sanctions against South Africa, we will have to consider it.

But sanctions which destroy our own economy will not be acceptable to us.

Q: Will there be continuation of diplomatic relations between Salisbury and Pretoria?

Mugabe: That is a different matter. We will have to look into that question objectively and see whether it serves the humanitarian principles that we stand for.

But that is not a serious matter and it has not been discussed.

Q: It is reported that there are ANC guerrillas held at Khami maximum security prison in Bulawayo. Will they be released?

Mugabe: We see no reason why they should be detained in this country.

They participated in the struggle here alongside our fighters, our own fighters have been freed and there is no reason the South Africans must continue to be detained.

In fact they should have been freed before our own men.

Q: Do you think there is a real threat of a coup d'etat by the Rhodesian security forces if you get elected?

Mugabe: It is a real threat. There is talk about it. They have tried to assassinate me and members of our party to bring about the change they want to see.

They want to see a political situation arising from the election which they can manipulate.

In other words they want to see people like Muzorewa who lend themselves as puppets. They see us as a danger to their privileged position.

Q: Has there been any dialogue between your party and the white officers in the Rhodesian forces?

Mugabe: Not yet but I hope there will be one.

We have tried to talk to the civilian sector — leaders of commerce, industry and agriculture and the civil service.

I hope that before the election we shall have spoken to the white officers.

Q: Do you think you have managed to allay white fears about the future?

Mugabe: The exercise we are undertaking of talking to various groups is made to assure



them that we do not intend to destroy them as such and to undermine the basis of their own existence.

We also do not intend to bring about radical changes in the economic system.

Changes we will bring of course, but they must be changes which will ensure that greater opportunities are given to those who have suffered in the past and that the role of the worker is improved to that of participation in the decision making process of the enterprise which employs him.

The worker's condition of service must be improved. That kind of thing is what we want done initially, but we are not going to interfere with private businesses.

Q: If there is a military coup against your government, do you think your friends, most specifically Mozambique, would offer you further bases?

Mugabe: I don't know about that. I think we can fight the war from within. Why should we continue to fight the war from without?

Many struggles have been fought from inside. It may be more difficult but it's possible.

We can fight the war from within without exposing our friends to action by the enemy.

Q: If your party ends up with the largest number of seats but short of an overall majority and the Governor calls upon the leader of a coalition of black minority parties whose number of seats exceed yours, will you accept this as legitimate?

Mugabe: That is perfectly in order, but why shouldn't we be in the alliance ourselves as the majority party?

Q: Is it fair to say that your party's ideology has shifted from Marxism-Leninism to socialist democracy?

Mugabe: We have always said that whatever principles we have learnt from Marx and Lenin, they stand to be adapted to our environment.

You have all the time to be realistic. The realism we have is that the present system is capitalist which cannot be overthrown overnight.

You have got to build your ideas, not impose them on people. There has never been anywhere, the sudden creation of a socialist state.



The fact of national emergency is the overriding feature at the moment. You must safeguard your independence by working with all the democratic forces involved whether they are bourgeois, socialist, or non-political.

Only after you have established a real sovereign state can you start selling your ideas to the people.

Q: What are your economic priorities?

Mugabe: There has to be a creation of more jobs and greater participation by the worker in industry.

There has to be more land available to our peasant population.

That's not all. We have to organize our peasant population effectively so that they constitute a productive sector of our economy.

They must be able to produce for outside markets. They must become tobacco, cotton and maize producers. They must also run small industries in rural areas.

These are some of the ideas we have.

Those industries can absorb a lot of labour thus reducing unemployment. We also have to reorganize the health and education systems to create one system for all.

Q: If you form the government, do you think Western financial interests, given your radical image, will invest in this country?

Mugabe: I think so. They realize that there are ample resources here.

They want the products of this country and they want friendship. I see no reason why they will not give us grants and loans to assist us to be more productive if that benefits both of us.

Our view is that differences in political and ideological orientation should not prevent trade and economic relations between countries.

CW: 4420

## ZANU (PF) ELECTION STRATEGY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

**THOUSANDS** of tribesmen flocked to polling stations in the Victoria province on the first day of polling after being told by ZANLA guerrillas that was the only day they could vote for ZANU (PF), it was claimed yesterday.

"It was a brilliant strategy and it took us all completely by surprise," said the provincial commissioner, Mr Bob Menzies, at a briefing of observers and journalists at Fort Victoria.

"But it also puts the whole secrecy of the voting in doubt," he said.

Mr Menzies explained that before the first day of voting, ZANLA guerrillas had moved among the rural population saying that people could vote only for Mr Mugabe's party on the first polling day. The next day it was the turn of all UANC supporters and on the final day, people would be able to vote for the other parties.

**WARNED**

"This meant, of course, that because of the massive intimidation throughout the electoral district, the people realised that if they didn't vote on Day One, they would immediately classify themselves as non-ZANU (PF) supporters. They were warned that if they didn't vote on the first day they would be killed."

He said the ZANLA threats resulted in queues up to 3.5 km long forming at static and mobile polling stations around the province.

"People still waiting to vote when the polling stations began to close for the day became 'extremely agitated' and some began stoning the polling stations and officials."

"But the plan was nullified to a certain extent by the fact that it was impossible to handle such large numbers of voters in one day and many had to vote yesterday and today," Mr Menzies said.

Asked how many people in the Victoria province had voted on the first day of polling compared with last year's election, a spokesman for JOC Re-pulse said 40 percent of the total voters went to the polls on Wednesday, "and the percentage poll for this province after

five days of polling last year was only 38 percent".

The provincial election supervisor, Mr John Barrit, told the briefing: "We are still examining evidence of this first day voting development."

"From information received it seems that the ZANLA forces started moving the people towards the polling places in the early hours of Wednesday."

He cited other less serious instances of intimidation in the area but made it clear that the area had a "predominance of popular support for ZANU (PF)" and he believed the election had been "as free and as fair as the circumstances have permitted".

A ZANU (PF) election official later denied that his party had spread the word that Wednesday had been set aside for his party's supporters to vote.

"I have no knowledge of this, nor do I accept that my party has been responsible for any widespread intimidation in the area."

The observers and Pressmen visited two polling stations in Fort Victoria and saw that polling was drawing to a close with only a trickle of people voting.

## MUZOREWA DISPUTES FAIRNESS OF ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE president of the UANC Bishop Muzorewa, yesterday released information received from UANC officials and other sources to support his contention that the election was in no way free and fair.

In a statement, Bishop Muzorewa said the available information was by no means comprehensive and reports quoted were merely taken at random from a whole catalogue of violations, infringements and malpractices which made the electoral regulations ridiculous and the election a massive fraud.

Bishop Muzorewa added that the circumstances had been reported to the appropriate authorities, but in the main they had been completely ignored, and it was quite obvious that unless they were brought to the attention of the public they would be whitewashed over, and democracy would be sacrificed by those charged with conducting a free and fair election merely for expediency.

He said the conclusive evidence, which clearly indicated widespread violent intimidation through-

out the election, made it impossible for the people of Zimbabwe to demonstrate their true will.

Bishop Muzorewa concluded that Britain seemed prepared to accept that in Zimbabwe, as was the case in so many other countries, anything goes in an election as long as the British Government can remain in the good books of organisations such as the OAU and the non-aligned movement.

He said: "They (the British) have not kept faith with the Zimbabwean people nor with their own Lancaster House agreement to ensure that the elections would be conducted freely, fairly and without violence or intimidation. They appear quite prepared to turn a blind eye to everything that has gone on and to leave us in a mess."

The statement listed many examples of alleged malpractices during the election, and made frequent reference to the part said to have been played by mujibhas in influencing people how to vote. Most of the accusations were against ZANU (PF) and ZANLA elements.

BUHERA VOTERS 'THREATENED WITH REVENGE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] There has been mass intimidation in the Sabi Tribal Trust Land with only one party able to campaign for the election effectively, according to the District Commissioner, Mr Murray Burns.

The area contains Foxtrot, the largest assembly point for guerillas in the country.

"We've had complaints that there have been members of ZANU (PF) in queues at polling stations telling people in the line they must vote for the party," Mr Burns said.

"We are reasonably certain they are arriving in the villages telling people that if they don't vote for ZANU (PF), retribution will be forthcoming.

"They went round in the early stages of the campaign with a black box and said it was a machine that could give the names of those who hadn't voted ZANU (PF)."

Mr Burns said three parties had appeared in the TTL to campaign. These were the UANC, the Patriotic Front and ZANU (PF).

"The UANC planned three meetings in the upper part of the district and they had to be cancelled due to lack of support. There was one meeting where no one pitched up other than the speakers," he said.

"The PF activity has been mainly through its youth wing campaigning in the TTL on a limited scale. It is obvious there is heavy intimidation from ZANU (PF) in all areas of the TTL."

Mr Burns said the worst incident of intimidation occurred a couple of weeks ago at a ZANU (PF) meeting at Marenga.

"Two members of the [redacted] were attacked by ZANU (PF) youths," he said.  
"One died at the scene and another is still in Enkeldoorn Hospital with serious head injuries."

"In this case ZANU (PF) members were on the outskirts of the meeting and the man who was killed had refused to submit to being searched."

Mr Burns said a British election supervisor, Mr Randal Paterson, was present at the meeting.

Overt terrorist activity had decreased since the ceasefire, Mr Burns said, but it had been replaced with a "heavy political campaign with armed ZANLA terrorists in support."

Voting in the area has been extremely high with 21 012 votes cast the first day of the election on 19 27 on Thursday.

This compares with a total of 7 000 votes cast in the five-day April election.

There were 10 polling stations in the area. The two mobile booths moved into the Foxtrot assembly point yesterday to cater for about 6 000 guerillas and local residents in the area.

CSO: 4420

TELEGRAM CLAIMS ZANLA INTIMIDATION IN GUTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] A telegram claiming that intimidation of voters by ZANLA elements in the Gutu area was "rife" before and during the election was sent to the Governor, Lord Soames, yesterday from the Gutu area co-ordinating committee.

A spokesman for the committee which is concerned with security in the area, said the idea of the telegram and its contents was agreed upon at a meeting of local officials and farmers at Gutu yesterday morning.

It rejected the results of the election in that area. It described as a "serious breach of integrity" the Governor's failure to proscribe the area "in spite of the great volume of evidence presented to show that intimidation of the people by ZANLA forces was rife before and during the election."

The telegram said that the committee bears a grave responsibility to stand up for the rights of those people who had the courage to resist the intimidation at the peril of their lives.

It also said that to suggest that the secrecy of the vote is any guarantee for people who live in fear of witchcraft is very naive.

"What is free and fair about a situation where people are herded like cattle to vote for the very ones who murdered members of their own families?"

Fainted

It said some people fainted at the polling booths because they had to walk up to 40 kilometres to get there.

"We challenge the British Government in the name of God to come clean and face up to the truth of communist aggression."

In an interview with the Herald, the spokesman described the level of intimidation in the area before and during the election as "terrible."

"Many people were told that if they did not vote for ZANU (PF) they would be killed.

"The people are terrified. They were told that by the use of witchcraft the political party would know which way they voted," he said.

He said one voter who by mistake said he was going to cast his ballot for Bishop Muzorewa was careful to carry ZANU (PF) papers on his person so that he would not be discriminated against.

He said in another incident a man was taken out of a queue outside a polling booth for shouting ZANU (PF) slogans. Two of the man's relatives had been killed by members of the party he had been campaigning for.

The spokesman said this did not make sense.

He said a number of people had made sworn statements on the amount of intimidation in the area and these had been submitted to authorities in Salisbury.

CSO: 4420



BINDURA POLLING OFFICERS ARRESTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Polling staff at a mobile station in Bindura were dismissed and arrested yesterday after affidavits that they had encouraged and shown people how to vote for ZANU (PF), Sir John Boynton, the British Election Commissioner, announced last night.

They were replaced by new polling officers and voting continued, but votes cast during their tour of duty would not be affected by the action, he said.

Talking about incidents reported to him between 3 p.m. on Thursday and 3 p.m. yesterday, Sir John said a polling station in the Sabi TTL was fired at by an unknown number of persons with smallarms.

The fire was returned by a Police security detachment. There were no casualties and polling continued.

A black man and his wife were killed when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine. The landmine had been laid on the route followed by a mobile station travelling between its two points in Mutima TTL.

Sir John added that in Centenary two polling agents were arrested for "exceeding their duties" among a queue of voters. They were warned and released and continued their duties before the close of polling.

At Chirundu 150 people crossed from Zambia to vote. It was also reported on Thursday that Rhodesians in Zambia had crossed the Victoria Falls Bridge to vote. They had first to prove they were Rhodesians.

A spokesman for ZANU (PF), Mr Justin Nyoka, said last night that reports received by his party from the countryside said there had been "few cases" of irregularities and intimidation.

CSO: 4420

SMUGGLED LETTER CLAIMS 'TONGOGARA WAS MURDERED'

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Shadiack ...]

[Text] Salisbury:--A letter smuggled out of a maximum prison in Mozambique has alleged that ZANLA commander, General Josiah Tongogara was murdered.

The letter addressed to the British Ambassador in Mozambique was written by Comrade M. Mabhuru, who said he was being detained in a prison at Beira for fear that he would reveal the assassination.

The letter dated February 14 says: "Your Excellency may it please Your Excellency to give this letter your urgent attention.

"You managed to force the release of those comrades who were prisoners of Mugabe yet I am now in a cell on my own here at the (Mozambique Secret Police) administration block in Beira.

"I am sure even Comrade Samora Machel does not know why I am here. The reason I am kept is because I saw my Comrade Tongogara commander of ZANLA forces killed."

Mabhuru claims that a top ZANU (PF) official and candidate in the forthcoming elections is the one who caused him to be arrested accusing him (Mabhuru) of being a Bishop Abel Muzorewa spy.

He says: "Comrade Tongogara was killed on the day after Christmas when he was quarreling about unity with Nkomo which, he said, was the best thing for the reconstruction of Zimbabwe.

"Then after the discussions they had to go for some refreshments." adding that he was guarding the door when "Tongogara was shot in the stomach.

"They then hit him ... with a shovel, and cut open his stomach and damaged his bones ... official wanted to tell the comrades it was an accident ...

"We then managed the accident 50 km towards Beira. We made the Land-Rover to roll over and then reversed a truck into it. I became sick and comrade... made me to be arrested."

Sources within the British delegation in Salisbury confirmed that their office in Maputo had received the letter with one official saying: "It has been investigated, and all we can say at the moment, unofficially of course, is that it checks out."

"We are trying to go and get this chap out of jail and see what he has to say. You must appreciate what a delicate political and diplomatic question this is. However, it has to be handled very carefully," he said.

Tongogara rose to the rank of ZANLA commander in 1977 and played an important role at the crucial Lancaster House agreement and openly advocated unity between Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

Meanwhile, more than 400 unarmed British bobbies arrived here on Saturday and will be posted to polling stations throughout the country.

CSO: 4420

COLONEL CLAIMS GUERILLAS LEAVING CAMPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] Armed elements of ZANLA were leaving assembly points Echo and Foxtrot in the Thrasher operational area in large numbers, Colonel Eric Sobey of the Rhodesian Army told a visiting party of election observers and newsmen in Umtali yesterday.

After telling the group that 95 percent of the rural population in the tribal trust lands may have been subjected to intimidation by ZANLA forces, Colonel Sobey claimed that out of the original 5 000 guerillas in assembly point Foxtrot, 2 000 were outside the camp.

"In the Echo assembly point about 60 percent are outside. There were 1 000 elements there, now there are only 400," he said.

The figures were later disputed by the Commander of the Commonwealth Monitoring Force of JOC Thrasher in which both assembly points are situated, Colonel Willie Rouse.

Interviewed outside the Park Farm polling station which he was visiting, Colonel Rouse said there were now about 6 000 ZANLA forces in Foxtrot--more than had originally entered.

'Off-Side'

"The numbers in the assembly point have in fact increased, not decreased. There are about 2 000 armed ZANLA elements outside, but they never entered.

"We have reason to believe that they deliberately remained outside to provide an 'off-side' and if this is the case it is a serious breach of the ceasefire agreement which is not only unlawful but makes one doubt their sincerity."

Since the December 28 ceasefire there had been very few incidents "whereas before there were large numbers."

Colonel Rouse said it was not the job of the monitoring forces to stop people entering or leaving the assembly points but "merely to monitor these movements."

#### Army Commander

There had been, he said, a regrettable amount of intimidation prior to the election throughout the area.

"We have investigated hundreds of alleged instances by the auxiliaries but very few have been substantiated. Those by ZANLA forces have been substantiated."

Last night the Commander of the Army, Lieutenant-General Sandy Maclean flew into Umtali on a two-day visit to troops in the area.

Interviewed at the airport he said he would not be visiting any polling stations but wanted to see how his men in the field were dealing with the present situation.

CSO: 4420

## RHODESIA

### SECURITY FORCES INVOLVED IN THREE CONTACTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] Combined Operations Headquarters have received reports of intimidation in many areas of the country and a communique last night said there had been three contacts with ZANLA.

The communique said: "Combined Operations Headquarters reports that there have been three contacts with ZANLA resulting in the deaths of five terrorists.

"Five ZIPRA and six ZANLA elements have been captured. In the eastern part of the country security forces shot and killed a man who had been intimidating tribesmen.

"The dead man was armed with a grenade of communist manufacture. Security forces have also killed eight curfew breakers in two separate incidents."

A spokesman for Combined Operations later said reports of intimidation were particularly widespread in the Thrasher (eastern) and Repulse (south and southeastern) operational areas. The Tangent (western) and Grapple (central) operational areas were "quiet."

### Incidents

Giving some of the incidents of intimidation, the spokesman said Police in the Centenary area arrested eight ZANU (PF) supporters who were conducting an illegal meeting within 100 metres of a polling station. They would be prosecuted.

The spokesman said that in the Thrasher area Police received a report that a group of ZANLA men visited the Munyarare School in the Chinyauwhera Tribal Trust Land and told the teachers that no instruction of Christian or religious subjects was to take place or the school would be forced to close.

In the eastern areas, farm labour on the Featherstone--Charter Estates had been intimidated. Two ZANLA terrorists and an African man running with them were killed by Police in a compound on an estate. Another ZANLA man carrying two weapons escaped.

In another contact in the area, one of six ZANLA men who had been rounding up local people to vote was killed by Police when firing broke out.

The spokesman said that in the Sabi North TTL, ZANLA terrorists and mujibhas were forcing people to go to the polls and also checking for inked fingers of people leaving polling stations.

Stoned

Where ink could not be detected, the people concerned were forced to go back to the polling station.

"Wholesale intimidation is taking place throughout the area," said the spokesman.

He said in the Gutu TTL a crowd of about 1 200 people stoned a polling station on Wednesday. Order was restored by the security forces.

In the Bikita TTL people on their way to vote were told by mujibhas that if they did not vote for ZANU (PF) that same day they would be killed.

Later, fearing delays in casting their votes, the same people stoned a polling station. The ZANU (PF) flag was raised and the people were forced to sing chimurenga songs, said the spokesman, adding that they were dispersed by the Police.

He said reports from the Bindura, Concession and Centenary areas said intimidation was at a "totally unacceptable level."

CSO: 4420



SECURITY FORCE ENCOUNTERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

SECURITY forces have killed two ZANLA and six ZIPRA men, it was announced last night.

A communique said: "Combined Operations Headquarters reports that as a result of four contacts with ZANLA and one with ZIPRA, security forces have killed two ZANLA and six ZIPRA terrorists. One of the contacts took place at a polling station in the Sabi Tribal Trust Land when Police were checking reports of intimidation and were fired upon by ZANLA terrorists. The fire was not returned and there were no injuries. Security forces have captured seven ZANLA elements.

"The body of a black woman was found in the Makoni Tribal Trust Land at 8 p.m. on Monday. She had been beaten to death and was wearing a head scarf printed with a party

political motif. In the same area, a man was assaulted by ZANLA terrorists and six women were threatened with death by terrorist collaborators.

"During the early hours of yesterday morning a woman living in a tribal trust land near Gwelo was called from her home by three ZIPRA terrorists. When she admitted supporting a different political party she was severely beaten and her home set on fire and destroyed."

A Combined Operations headquarters spokesman said the woman, who was beaten to death, was wearing a UANC headscarf. She was 49 years old.

In the Gatooma area, two ZANU (PF) supporters were arrested for trying to influence senior schoolchildren to change their uniforms for casual clothing so they could vote.

CSO: 4420

GUERRILLA, ARMED FORCES INTEGRATION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The phased integration of Rhodesian security forces with ZANLA and ZIPRA men at assembly places throughout the country continued this week when 45 men from the Rhodesian African Rifles and the Police Support Unit moved into Foxtrot assembly point near Buhera.

The camp is reported by Commonwealth Monitoring Force officials to have held about 6 000 ZANLA men--a figure they concede has fluctuated--since the move into the area began before the ceasefire became effective.

Rhodesian security officers believe the camp holds less than 6 000 and that more than 2 000 ZANLA elements have stayed out of the camp as part of a political plan to influence voters.

ZANLA men from Foxtrot were at the centre of a recent storm that ended in a High Court [word illegible] when more than 100 of them boarded buses to attend a rally in Salisbury when the leader of ZANU (PF), Mr Robert Mugabe, returned from Mozambique.

The integration of security forces at assembly places is not part of the plan underway at Essexvale near Bulawayo where security forces are training ZIPRA elements. Rather, it is a "first step" to overcoming hostilities before independence.

It is believed Rhodesian security forces have now completed their first moves into assembly places throughout the country and that there is a Rhodesian presence at all 12 points. It is understood that joint patrols of assembly point perimeters are being done at most places.

The move into Foxtrot took place on Tuesday and was supervised by the commander of ZANLA, Mr Rex Nhongo, and a Rhodesian member of the Ceasefire Commission, Major-General "Bertie" Barnard, who retired recently as a Chief of Staff at Combined Operations.

A spokesman for the monitoring forces at Foxtrot said yesterday that the introduction of the Rhodesians at the assembly point had gone well. He said General Barnard and Mr Nhongo had reviewed a parade on ZANLA forces at the camp when the men from the RAR were introduced.

"Since their arrival there had been a very happy relationship between the ZANLA forces and the RAR men. However, the ZANLA officers were disappointed that the Police elements were part of the Support Unit and not regular Policemen," he said.

The arrival of Rhodesians will allow the monitoring forces to leave the assembly point on Monday, leaving behind a British training officer who will act as a liaison man and help in the move towards integrated training.

CSO: 4420

## FARMERS' PRODUCTION COSTS INCREASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

**RHODESIAN farmers' costs of production in the coming year will rise by about \$9 million, following an average increase of 20 percent in the price of fertilisers from today.**

The increase was caused primarily by rises in the prices of the three main raw materials — ammonium nitrate, superphosphate, and potash, said fertiliser companies Windmill (Pvt.) Ltd and RFC Ltd in a joint statement yesterday.

The new prices will prevail until February 28 next year. They have been approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Reacting to the increases, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Denis Norman, said they would add an estimated \$9 million to farmers' costs of production in one year.

"Under no circumstances can farmers absorb this cost increase and it has got to be recovered through higher producer prices," he said.

Fertiliser prices were last increased in March 1979, when they went up by an average of 10.5 percent.

## NEW PRICES

The new prices, with the percentage increase in brackets, are: Compound A \$173 (19.9); Compound B \$185.80 (19.9); Compound C \$190.40 (20.1);

Compound V (\$179.60 (20.1); Compound D \$154 (20.1); Compound J \$160.00 (21.1); Compound L \$135 (20.3); Compound M \$141.20 (19.9); Compound P \$154 (18.1); Compound S \$154 (18.5); Compound T \$191.20 (19.1); Compound X \$180 (18.9); Compound Z \$165.40 (18).

Ammonium nitrate ex factory \$168.20 (18.8); ammonium nitrate ex Sable \$163.20 (21.4); nitrate of soda \$220.40 (3.0); single superphosphate \$80.40 (18.6); double superphosphate \$204.40 (18.2); marlate of potash \$155.20 (27.6); sulphate of potash \$201.80 (21.4); ground dolomite \$16.20 (3.9); and gypsum \$34.20 (17.9).

If farmers buy their fertiliser between March and August 1980 they will be entitled to an early delivery rebate, the fertiliser companies announced. This rebate will start at 9 percent for fertiliser dispatched in March, and will reduce by 1.5 percent a month thereafter, down to 1.5 percent rebate for fertiliser sent in August.

For quantities of one tonne or more, a cash discount of 2 percent will also apply where payment is made before the ferti-

liser is collected or delivered. This cash discount will apply throughout the trading year.

## REGRETTABLE

Commenting on the price hikes, the managing director of Windmill, Mr C. Visser, said it was regrettable that fertiliser prices had risen to such an extent, and he expressed concern at the "substantial impact" this would have on farmers' costs of production.

Mr Visser said the price trend was in line with what was happening internationally and was due to rising costs of raw materials and production, both externally and locally, which were beyond the company's control.

The managing director of RFC Limited, Mr W. Collett, said he regretted that farmers were once again confronted with a "significant increase" in the cost of one of their major input items, and looked forward to an upward adjustment in commodity prices to ensure the continued viability of agriculture.

He said with the exception of zinc, the cost of all raw materials to the fertiliser companies had increased.

## BRIEFS

**SITHOLE RAPS ELECTION--**The ZANU leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, yesterday scoffed at reports by the international observers that the general election was free and fair. In a statement, Mr Sithole said he had no doubt in his mind that should any of the parties that "drove the people to the polls at gunpoint" win the poll, it would be the last to be held in "Zimbabwe." Zimbabwe will have said goodbye to any democratic elections, and totalitarianism would indefinitely be in full command of the entire political system in this country," he added. The ZANU president said: "Anyone who describes the recent elections as 'free and fair' is either doing so as a matter of expediency or does not understand what that concept really means. When people are violently intimidated to go and vote for a particular political party or face death, destruction of their villages, or lose their jobs, that can hardly be described by all reasonable people as free and fair." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 2]

**ARMED CLASHES CONTINUE--**After a quiet day on Saturday there were nine incidents including six contacts between security forces and bandits in the operational areas on Sunday. In one battle between bandits and security force elements in the Kandeya TTL, north-east of Mt Darwin, five armed men were killed, a spokesman for the Governor's office said yesterday. He said six civilians died in a separate incident in the Sengwe TTL in south-eastern Rhodesia, when their vehicle detonated a landmine. There were four more deaths from other incidents. On Saturday six incidents were reported, including four contacts involving armed men and the security forces. There was one death. A communique issued by Combined Operations last night said: "Combined Operations Headquarters reports that as a result of eight contacts--all of them with ZANLA--security forces have killed 11 terrorists. Security forces have also captured one ZIPRA and 19 ZANLA elements. "In the Sengwe TTL, three men, two women and a teenage girl were killed yesterday afternoon when their scotch cart detonated a landmine. Security forces have killed one curfew breaker." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 5]

**GUERRILLAS IN ASSEMBLY AREAS--**A total of 22 827 guerrillas were now in the 12 remaining assembly points around the country or at the battle camp established at Essexvale, near Bulawayo, a spokesman for the Governor said last night. The spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, said there were 652 ZIPRA forces at Essexvale and a ZANLA force of 620 was about to move from the Foxtrot assembly point to the former security forces battle camp at Rathgar farm, about 20 km west of Mtoko and north-east of Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 5]

**GOOD RESPONSE TO SURVEY--**There has been a "good response" to the questionnaire distributed to 22 000 members of ZIPRA and ZANLA in assembly places throughout the country. The questionnaires ask for full personal details of each guerilla, including the name of his father, kraal, headman, chief and the district he comes from. The guerillas are also asked to give details of whether they are married and have children, and the educational standard they reached as well as the type of work they have done for any employers. The final question asks whether they are prepared to undergo a government aptitude test; whether they would like to be considered for land settlement and whether they are prepared and will be able to take a correspondence course to improve their educational standard. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Feb 80 p 1]

**MURDER CLAIM REFUTED--**The letter alleging ZANLA commander Josiah Tongogara was murdered came under more suspicion yesterday when a Salisbury undertaker confirmed that there were no bullet holes in the body. The guerilla chief's corpse was embalmed by Mr Ken Stokes, of Mashfords. An inspection of the body proved "Tongo" died in a car crash, he said. Mashford manager, Mr John Viljoen said: "I don't know why people keep talking about bullet holes--there weren't any. It's just not true." He added that a post-mortem by a Mozambique doctor also showed Tongogara died in a car accident. Mr Stokes, who was asked to carry out the embalming by the Governor, spent a week treating the body in Maputo. The letter, signed by Comrade M. Mabhuru, was allegedly smuggled out of a Mozambican prison to the British. "Comrade M. Mabhuru said he had been jailed because he knew of the Boxing Day killing. ZANU (PF) have insisted from the beginning that Tongogara died in a car smash. Mr Nicholas Fenn, spokesman for the Governor, disclosed on Friday that the embalming had been carried out by Rhodesian funeral directors. Mr Viljoen said: "I'm very surprised that Mr Fenn should reveal our confidential findings." He said he did not know why Lord Soames had asked a Rhodesian firm to carry out the embalming. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Mar 80 p 1]

**PRESS BAN LIFTED--**The legal ban on Press reports on prohibited immigrants, deportees and restricted or detained people is to be lifted tomorrow. The announcement will be made in an extraordinary issue of the Government Gazette. "It's merely part of the continuing process of eliminating restrictive regulations," said a well-informed source. He said the law had caused difficulties for reporters when prohibited immigrant Bishop Donal Lamont returned temporarily to Rhodesia in January. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Mar 80 p 1]

SPY'S RELEASE--Rhodesian sanctions spy Kenneth McIntosh is almost certain to be released soon from a top-security prison in Salisbury. A note recommending a special pardon recently landed on the desk of the Governor, Lord Soames. A high-ranking Rhodesian Government source, quoted by London newspapers, said McIntosh's release was imminent. The source stressed that it would be a separate pardon from Lord Soames's amnesty programme. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Mar 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420



DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL RALLY SOUGHT TO SUBVERT STUDENT STRIKE

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French Feb 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Mam Less]

[Text] Habdou the Bludgeon

The government of His Majesty Habdou I wanted to show its muscles. To test itself to measure how strong it was and at the same time to gauge its capacity for resistance against the attacks of the enraged horde of members of the opposition and other malcontents.

It is for this reason and principally this reason that the king amused himself by mobilizing the GMI (Police), the LGI (Gendarmerie) and units of our national army to prove to a bunch of wretched demonstrators that his state was strong and organized.

A king, whether he be black, yellow, white, blue, red or mauve, always has his little whims. For a king without whims is a house without children. Our respected and well-loved king has just disclosed a whim: the art of bludgeoning plotters. Well! If that is the way he wishes to consolidate his positions, then we must believe that he will succeed. For Senegalese revolutionaries do not care for the bludgeon. And in this country the prisons are not comfortable. Habdou Diouf, prime minister of the provisional republic of Senegal and future monarch of the Senegalese socialist kingdom, has just taken it into his head that the argument of muscles could be a determining factor in the fight for the succession. Whew, all of the court ministers sighed in chorus: the king finally understood.

He could not be wrong. For, everything considered, our country is moving irreversibly toward a test of strength. Toward a violent confrontation between a marginal opposition blocked by its own contradictions and a completely crazy government, the prisoner of its own erring ways in its petty behavior.

This opposition takes itself as the government. And the government has just moved to the opposition.

However, paradoxical it may seem, this situation is nevertheless the true reflection of the shape of the political battle of which Senegal is the arena. The legal opposition, with Maj at its head, is playing the game of democracy correctly. The PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] is still seeking its way. The MRS [Senegalese Republican Movement] of Boubacar Gueye is resting on its laurels while waiting to reunite the feudal forces around an ill-defined focal point.

That leaves the opposition, a.k.a. cryptopersonnel, headed by the IFAN [Basic Institute of Black Africa] researcher and unemployed prime minister, Mamadou Dia.

The major goal of the Silk Anta group, the RND [Democratic National Rally], is well known: it is the seizure of power. To snatch power from the PS [Socialist Party] without going through constitutional channels, such is the logic of pundit Silk Anta and his friends. Since they, like Mao, are convinced that "power is at the end of the rifle," they are actively readying the test of strength. In truth, the RND has no other alternative to a test of strength to impose itself or more exactly to impose its views of the world upon our people. Leo knows this, as does Haddou. They know this so well that since last November, well before the Ziguinchor incidents, they had begun to make their plans and to set up firebreaks to bar the route to destabilization. According to the government and its information services which do not give out very much, the destabilization plan was openly supported by Tripoli, which had the more discreet support of Algiers. In any event, it is necessary to indicate between parentheses that the Senegalese secret services, which are six in number, are all more or less allied with the French Deuxieme Bureau and the CIA in the fight against the Soviet KGB and its Libyan or Algerian branches. What is certain is that the Americans, more than Giscard's France, want Senegal to remain in its positions of independence. Since Moustapha Niass, at the last summit of the nonaligned countries in Havana, told Castro to shove it up his whiskers the Americans are convinced that Senegal is a key piece in Africa in the fight against Soviet hegemony. Those who think that Leo is pro-French have another thing coming. The problem with Leo is as follows: in the absence of economic strength, to survive Senegal must make its position clear [mettre plein la vue] to all the big countries, by means of its intellectual resources.

Getting back to the subject which concerns us, the Ziguinchor incidents and student agitation at the national level, we want to say first that the government made a mistake when it accused the SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers] of collusion with the RND and the Ande Sopi group. Of course, there were combinations of circumstances which led the information services of Jeannot to this conclusion. However, the truth of the matter is that the SUDES, as a trade union, has no interest in setting a match to the powder keg. And destabilization does not enter into its basic concerns.

What is true, on the other hand, is that the teachers of the SUDES, particularly the professors, are moved in their activities by a feeling of frustration. And this frustration, whether evaluated from the economic, social or purely political viewpoint, is necessarily the generator of great frustration. In our opinion, however, it is not proper to liken this frustration, at least for the majority of teachers, to an organized desire to systematically question the situation. We, at LE POLITICIEN, continue to believe that the government committed a gross stupidity on 2 December 1979 by opposing the organization of the peaceful march of the teachers within the SUDES.

For one must understand that within the SUDES and even in the cadre of its leadership apparatus there are many more doves than hawks. And the doves, despite their crushing numerical superiority, at times allow themselves to be manipulated by a handful of hawks whose political ties with the RND and the Ande Sopi group are obvious.

The second stupidity of the PS is not having condemned the perpetrators of the kidnapping and torture of three SUDES teachers, including one woman. Worse yet, the PS seems to want to use this act of terrorism to now establish "action committees" which, on all evidence, will wind up behaving like the "Tontons-Macoutes." That is scandalous. Our country is not made to harbor militias or green brigades. We have chosen the path of democracy. It was a difficult choice; however, the PS has the historical responsibility for assuming this noble destiny.

If it begins to lose its head to the point of wishing to call into question its own achievements in the sector of democratic experience, then we must be concerned. Militias, parallel police and other action committees only exist in totalitarian countries. If the PS wishes to change its option and orient itself toward totalitarianism, let it say so clearly. And we, in any event, will pack our bags. We will shut up shop, and the satirical press in our country will be finished. For what is certain is that the most minor PS official, including Xun and Xunor, will get on his high horse [dessinera le cul] and call upon his brigade which will then come and bludgeon us. We have no desire to allow ourselves to be beaten. We are artists, and we are horrified by the bludgeon.

On what, therefore, is the thesis of collusion or plot based?

--First, there is the accentuation of the RND's pressure which in the last 6 months of 1979 resulted in the hardening of the attitude of the Farmers Trade Union which was controlled by it and the intensive organization of housewives with a view to their uprising in the event of an increase in the price of rice.

Second, there is the fact that the national office of the teachers' trade union, in the month of November, engaged in particularly intensive activities in Casamance.

Mendoza in person headed the delegation from the national office which made the trip. And at the same time Magatte Thiam headed a trade union mission to the northern part of the country. Although the last congress of the trade union put an end to the responsibilities of the last-named individual, his position within the clandestine Ande Sopi group (PAI [African Independence Party]) makes him a terrorist in the eyes of the government.

What is more, the Ziguinchor incidents; i.e., the apparent connection between the actions of the secondary school students for the departure of the Djinabo headmaster, the women's demonstration, the vandalism of certain individuals without known political ties and the SUDES position taking against the selfsame headmaster led to plausible conclusions but which in the final analysis are fraught with subjectivism.

However, the truth of the matter is something else again. What is clear is that the RND just like the Ande Sopi group does not have sufficient following permitting it "to politically control the majority of the teachers."

In fact, the Ziguinchor troubles were nothing more than a pretext for the RND which openly sought to recover the movement and give it a subversive dynamism. That ill-fated Friday chosen by the students of Dakar for a peaceful march was the decisive day of the operation.

Because in the minds of the strategists of destabilization the march could have drawn into its wake thousands of Moslems on their way to pray. The ring, exercising vigilance, went all out and blocked all the exits of the campus. Here, too, it is proper to note that in spite of the pressure of the hawks, the majority of students preferred a "sit-in" over direct confrontation with the forces of order. It is not surprising that Tripoli, quoting a Dakar "source," announced the following day a military coup in Senegal and a great popular demonstration, while at the same time making an unbelievable amount of noise about the ridiculous "demands" of Khomeyni Niass and the self-styled commando, Moustapha Lo. The scene was well orchestrated, and the Senegalese people were the fools of the piece.

Top Secret

Is the cop who fired on a Ziguinchor secondary student the same one who was assigned to Dakar?

Was not the alleged murderer accused because of clan rivalries between his family and that of the victim who live in the same village? Radio M'pungu has not yet said anything on this burning question. Perhaps it is waiting for Jeannot, who had given very stringent instructions to his troops, to enter the picture.

Jeannot's instructions were not encoded: they were clear. "Disperse the crowd without violence." And the Kaolack commissioner who was hit in the head by a rock knows how that went. He was taken to Dakar as a medical evacuee, with a broken head.

POLICE ACTION IN NIASS TAPE CASE RAPPED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French Feb 80 p 6

[Article by Khadre Fall]

[Text] We have already said that Ahmet Niass, the Khomeyni of Kaolack, is an ambitious character. Now we add that he is tenacious. After the arrest of his brother, Sahib, who had remained on site to handle the interim situation, everyone thought that this affair had ended.

We no longer heard talk about our national Khomeyni. We thought that he was completely "Diomi," wisely ensconced with a protector. However, our Khomeyni did not sit idly by: recently, during the week of 5-12 January, amusing magnetic tapes on which were recorded the mind-boggling statements he had made at the Hotel Georges V last October (see LE POLITICIEN No 6) circulated in the peanut capital. And perhaps countrywide...who knows?

But, since in this country discretion is an unknown word, there was such an uproar over these tapes that the "police" quickly attempted to uncover the supplier. When he was apprehended, the fellow sat at a table and told how he had obtained the tapes and to whom he had given them. According to the initial information received, it was Khomeyni Niass who had sent these tapes (in goodly number) from Canada through tortuous channels: the destination of the package was Banjul. Upon its arrival, the addressee who is located in Kaolack was notified. The latter, like all city merchants, had no trouble going to pick up his "merchandise" and introducing it into the country, as an habitue of the route.

However, knowing that all the French newspapers which spoke of these statements got their information in Senegal, the poor fellow could expect problems. All the more so because everyone knows that the present master of Iran had started in exactly the same way: he recorded his voice on magnetic tape to cast a spell over the masses and stir things up. That doubtless is what the police wished to avoid when they arrested the supplier and 11 persons who had the magnetic tapes in their possession. That does not eliminate the possibility that the tapes are still in circulation! It is even said that one of the persons arrested was unfortunate enough

to have merely borrowed the tape. For the time being, the tapes have all been turned over to the office of the public prosecutor; and we are waiting to see what happens next.

In this story, we must remember, however, that the cops were a bit heavy-handed. For in a free and democratic country everyone has the right to buy any magnetic tape and listen to it. That is unless we are told clearly that from now on we have to submit all magnetic tapes entering the country to a censorship committee. Even then, they cannot stop with censorship, as with the seizure of a newspaper.

In the case of the tapes, it is the same thing: they had only to be seized and destroyed. The essential point is that convincing arguments have to be made against "slander." In any event, the people are not so stupid as to allow themselves to be carried away by the first adventurer on the scene.

However, if we know that the government's obsessive fear is "destabilization," it is entirely normal for Habdou and his pals to be scared to death.

8143

CSO: 4400

'ONLY ONE SCHOOL CHILD KILLED'

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 375

[Text]

The Minister of Information has denied that four demonstrators were killed during a clash between "the forces of law and order" and schoolchildren on strike in Ziguinchor. "We only had one death to regret among the schoolchildren in spite of the violence shown by these children," declared the Minister. He said that "it is a counter-truth to attribute the fire at the Diola Hotel (in Ziguinchor) to a so-called "Mustapha Lo commando". The Minister said the fire was "the work of vandals whose main instigator was a citizen of Guinea Bissau called Sadio Diallo, born in 1951 in Gabu, Guinea Bissau". The Minister said he had been arrested on 12 January, the day of the fire, and arraigned before court. He also alleged that numerous objects stolen from Ziguinchor shops had been found in Diallo's home.

The Minister also denied that the children were agitating against malpractices by the school principal in the town, as reported in the French press. He said the principal's hierarchical superiors had attested that he was a "model of conscience, probity and competence". The Minister finally denied a French press story that the director of Radio Senegal, M. Papa Racine Sy, had been dismissed by President Senghor because the radio announcers pronounced the month of May "join" instead of "juin".

CSO: 4420



## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

**BUSINESS REORGANIZATION** President Sedar Senghor has advocated a reorganization of the Senegalese business sector which he said was "overcrowded and disorganized." Addressing the business community, the President said this reorganization would aim at cleaning up that sector by attacking the plethora of fake businessmen and bogus middlemen. "The numbers, the role and the socio-economic weight of the commercial sector should be the measure of its contribution to the economy and to the gross domestic product" (roughly 27 percent). [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 375]

**PROMOTION DIRECTOR ARRESTED**--M. Boubacar Diop, director of the publication PROMOTION, has been arrested pending bail in Dakar. According to LE POLITICIEN, the arrest was caused by the contents of a speech published in pamphlet form by PROMOTION. M. Diop had already been fined a few times last year after libel trials concerning the Prime Minister, M. Abdou Diouf, and President Mobutu, of Zaire, in particular. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 375]

**HOUSING BANK IN SENEGAL**--A new bank for construction will operate in Senegal as of 17 March. According to the director of the new bank for construction, the capital of 1 billion CFA will be wholly subscribed by Senegalese, thus enabling the bank to apply an interest rate of 8.5 percent, which is lower than the general average of 13-14 percent applied in the Dakar district and to grant a repayment grace period of 15 to 20 years. The bank will offer loans ranging from 300,000 CFA to 20 million CFA to individuals wishing to build houses. The creation of this bank is one of the means being used to fight the housing crisis which is now hitting Dakar, a city which will have a population of 1 million, suburbs included. Another of these solutions to the housing problem is the construction of 10,000 houses by the state within the coming 4 years, the minister for housing announced recently. [Paris AFP in French 1503 GMT 3 Mar 80 AB]

**EEC AID**--The EEC has given food aid of 2,175 tons of rice to Senegal. This aid, which is meant for the rural populations will be completed in a few days' time with the handing over of [figure indistinct] tons of cereals and 1,700 tons of milk. [Paris AFP in French 1853 GMT 4 Mar 80 AB]

BRAZILIAN-SENEGALESE COOPERATION--Brasilia is developing its strategy of economic cooperation in Africa. Following the conclusion of important agreements with Angola and the Ivory Coast, this time it is strengthening its ties with Senegal. In this policy, the Banco do Brasil plays an essential role for financial operations. In the context of its financial cooperation with Dakar, it is thus acquiring stock in the International Bank for West Africa (BIAO) and is opening a special credit for Senegal. This Senegalese-Brazilian cooperation is bound to develop in many other areas. Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the republic of Senegal, has expressly urged his South American partner to help his country in the areas of agriculture and livestock breeding. Brasilia could also provide Senegal with technological assistance for converting sugar and manioc into alcohol. This fuel is to replace petroleum for certain uses. The Brazilians have now developed automobile engines which operate on alcohol. [Text] [Paris DEMAINE L'AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 80 p 53] 11915

CSO: 4400

## NEW PARASTATAL COMPANY ESTABLISHED

## Works Enterprises Limited

Victoria NATION in English 5 Feb 80 p 1

[text]

**T**HE Department of Works yesterday announced the formation of a new government-owned company, Works Enterprises Limited, which will progressively take over from government responsibility for the running of six operations: Plant Hire, Mechanical Workshop, Quarry Products, Building Construction, Government Supplies and Dredging Services.

In his 1980 budget speech, President France Albert Rene said that a number of Department of Works operations would be hived off from government and run along commercial lines. The aim was to transform these operations into commercially-viable activities so that they would cease to be a burden on public funds, which could then be deployed more fully in other priority areas. The new company was formed with this clearly in mind.

The Memorandum of Association of Works Enterprises Limited was registered on January 17, 1980 and, since then, the finishing touches are being made to arrangements to transform the activities mentioned for commercial operation and to vest the new company with all the attendant assets formerly associated with the activities.

The Board of Directors of Works Enterprises Limited has been appointed and is headed by Mr. Maxime Fayon, Principal Secretary in the Department of Works, who will be Board Chairman. There are two other Directors: Mr. Charles Pool, Public Works Manager, who is also the General Manager of WEL, and Mr. John White who will represent the Department of Finance. The Company Secretary/Financial Controller is Mr. Rahman Zarqani.

Mr. Fayon explained that these transformations will greatly enhance the efficiency of these operations and that the changes are part of a major re-organisation and rationalisation of the Department of Works which is currently in full swing. He said that, in order to facilitate a smooth and trouble-free transition, the transfer of the various operations and their assets to Works Enterprises Ltd will be phased over a period of time, beginning with Plant Hire, Building Construction, Supplies and Quarry Products which will be incorporated into WEL within a week.

A major effort to make the Mechanical Workshop

commercially-viable is planned to culminate in its incorporation into WEL during March whereas vesting dates for Building Construction and Dredging Services are likely to be in July.

Mr. Fayon added that the establishment of WEL is only a first step in the comprehensive re-organisation which is being effected in the Department of Works. Final plans are being prepared for the setting up during 1980 of an Electricity Corporation to run Electricity Services and work is scheduled to commence soon to turn Water and Sewerage Services into a commercial undertaking, totally owned by the Government, before the end of the year.

#### Official Interviewed

Victoria NATION in English 12 Feb 80 pp 3, 8

[Text]

**L**AST week the Department of Works announced the formation of a new government-owned company, Works Enterprises Limited (WEL), which will progressively take over from Government responsibility for the running of six operations: plant hire, mechanical workshop, quarry products, building construction, government supplies and dredging services.

Today NATION publishes a detailed interview with Mr. Maxime Fayon, the Principal Secretary for Works and the Chairman of the first Board of Directors of WEL, on what this latest parastatal is all about.

Mr. Fayon starts with the reasons for the setting up of Works Enterprises Ltd:

The formation of the company stems from a realisation by the Government that the

government machinery is at the moment undertaking a number of functions which are not, strictly speaking, government ones.

It also stems from a realisation that these activities cannot function efficiently under the strict restrictions imposed by government procedures and regulations.

Q : Can you give us an example of what sort of functions you mean ?

A : For example the operation of the quarry : in the past we (Department of Works) have operated the quarry and we have been supplying its products to different government projects. Obviously it is very difficult for us to compete with quarry products produced by other commercial companies because they have a completely free hand in determining how they are going to organise their operations, what they're going to sell, how they are going to sell and how much they are going to sell for.

With us, if we run the quarry as a government enterprise, we have so many rules and regulations which tell us, "You can't do this, you can't do that," and which then keeps our hands tied. The formation of WEL will free these operations of the government restrictions. In other words the company, which will be government owned, will be told, "You have a capital of, say, R 10 million and the Government

wants a return of, say, 10 per cent or 20 per cent of this capital at the end of every year. Then it would be left to the company to organise, to manage, its operations in such a way that it is going to yield that return.

The one advantage is that at the moment, the way the quarry is being operated, if it runs at a loss the government has to pay for this loss whereas with the company it's almost certain to produce a surplus in which case, instead of the government subsidizing the operation we're going to find that the company will produce a surplus of funds which will then be available to the government.

Q : You have mentioned that there are a number of regulations within Government which prevent the Public Works Division from competing favourably with similar private concerns. What sort of regulations are these ?

A : Probably the best example of this is what is contained in the General Orders which lists about 500 regulations which civil servants have to comply with in order to carry out their duties.

It means that if you want to sack a person you've got to go through about five or six different procedures ; in order to put up the prices of your produce you've got to fulfil certain conditions and certain procedures and so forth. All these restraints are not suffered by the private companies.

Therefore if they find out that their costs have gone up last week then they can immediately put up their costs and start recouping whatever losses they have incurred through increases in expenses.

In the case of a government concern, this is not possible because you've got to go through a whole hierarchy of commands before you can actually get a decision.

Q: A lot of people think that Works Enterprises Ltd. is the PWD being taken over by a private company. Is this the case?

A: Strictly speaking yes. WEL will hive off a number of activities previously undertaken by the PWD.

Q: What activities of the PWD have been taken over by WEL?

A: Right now WEL are running three PWD activities.

One is the government supplies, the second is the hire of plant and the third is the operation of the quarry.

In due course, that is within the next few months, the company will assume responsibility for all government construction and contracting work; it will assume responsibility for the mechanical workshop and for dredger services.

Q: So in fact WEL will not work only for Government but it will also take on private work?

A: Obviously the primary purpose of the company is to service the Government. But if there are a number of areas where the company can offer a service to the public; there is no reason why we will not go into this.

Q: At present, the way the Government system works, if a department has something to be done by the PWD the department is charged for this service by the PWD. Does the setting up of WEL mean that those charges may go up?

A: Not necessarily. What departments that commission work are charged for are actually the costs of providing the service by the PWD. The same procedure will apply with WEL.

In certain cases where the service have been subsidised heavily by the Government, naturally there will be an increase in the cost. But in other sectors where, through bad organisation of inefficient operations, a service has been provided at a high cost, the new company will bring down the charge.

Our criterion all the way through is that WEL must provide a service which is more advantageous to the Government than what the private sector can provide. If at any stages we find that any of the operations undertaken by WEL exceeds in cost what is provided by the private sector then serious consideration will be given to closing down that particular operation.

Q : Mr. Fayon, will this mean that when there are tenders open from Government that WEL will compete on an equal basis with other companies ?

A : Yes this is correct. While it will make WEL more competitive with the private sector, it will also provide WEL with the same flexibility that the other contractors get ; namely, that if WEL tenders to put up a building for R 2 million and gets the contract, if the building costs more than that sum, WEL, just like any other contractor, will have to bear the additional cost. If it costs less then WEL will get it as a surplus.

Q : Mr. Fayon, looking at the Board of Directors of WEL, they are all government employees. Will this result in the company being given preference as far as government tenders are concerned ?

A : All things being equal, WEL will be given preference. This is natural because Government is spending the money and whatever is earned by WEL will return to Government.

However, I do not think you are aware of the tender procedures. The submission of tenders for a contract is a highly secretive affair. All contractors, including WEL, will submit their bids in sealed envelopes so that no-one, not even I, will know what

the others have bid for. Then all these envelopes are opened in the presence of all the tenderers together. The tender which is the most advantageous to the Government is then analysed and a recommendation is made.

The decision to award the contract is not made by the Department of Works but in collaboration with the Department of Finance and the President, who heads that department.

Q : Can you tell us the difference between the PWD and WEL, and what the PWD will no longer do ?

A : There are a number of services provided by the Department of Works at the moment which cannot be easily transformed into commercial operations. They are the type of services which have social benefits rather than economic ones and therefore we, as a government, are bound to continue offering these sort of services.

For example there are the conservancy activities, namely the clearing of rubbish, which have a health and social aspect. We feel duty bound to have to continue with such activities even if Government has to pay heavily for them.

Q : On the question of employees, with the creation of WEL have Government employees been transferred to the new company ?



A : Yes; all the future employees of WEL will be seconded, initially, to the company by Government. Arrangements are also being made by Government to transfer them permanently to WEL.

Q : Will this make any difference to the benefits and privileges accorded to government employees and which are not enjoyed by workers in the private sector ?

A : The pension benefits of the workers transferred to WEL will be guaranteed so that they will qualify for such privileges when they were originally supposed to.

With regards to their conditions of service, naturally these will be some differences between those offered by WEL and those offered by Government. This will depend on how well the company does.

If the company does very well then it will be reasonable that the employees should share in some of the rewards. If, on the other hand, the company loses money then some serious thought will have to be given to lessening some of the benefits which

the employees enjoy.

Q : Mr. Fayon, Works Enterprises Ltd. is one of the government parastatals. There are other divisions within Government which are to become similar corporations. Could you elaborate on this in your capacity as the Principal Secretary for Works ?

A : There are two other companies to be set up out of the Department of Works. One is an electricity company and the other is a water and sewerage company.

Q : How long do you think it will take for these companies to come into existence ?

A : The decision with regard to the electricity company has already been taken and it will take us a month or two to set up the legal framework.

It will take us a few months to prepare the foundations for the setting up of the water and sewerage company. Hopefully, in fact we are very optimistic, we will complete this exercise by the end of the year.

YOUTH PIONEER ACTIVITIES REPORTED

New Branches Introduced

Victoria NATION in English 11 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**T**HE 27 Young Pioneer Instructors who set off for Praslin and La Digue four days ago to introduce branches of their voluntary national youth movements to those islands, returned to Mahe yesterday afternoon after chalking up another success for their cause.

A reporter who met the instructors as they arrived at the Long Pier aboard the Department of Youth and Community Development's schooner, the PIONEER (ex-ARNE) was told by Youth Officer Andrea Mounac that the response on the islands had been much more encouraging than had been expected despite some problems caused by bad weather.

After rain caused some hindrance to plans on Praslin, the La Digue programme went with hardly a hitch over Friday and Saturday, Mr. Mounac said. This is what probably caused more people to attend the very first Pioneer training sessions on the smaller island than on Praslin.

In fact, in a telephone report soon after the instructors' arrival on La Digue on Friday, Mr. Mounac explained that because of the rain the only meaningful training session held on Praslin had been with those of the island's schoolteachers who had volunteered as future instructors.

The programme for setting up the movements on La Digue was identical to that of Praslin, which had been divided into stages for Grand Anse and Baie St. Anne.

The highlights of the tour were repeat performances of the highly successful Pioneer cultural evening that was held at the Baie Lazare Training Camp during the recent

school holidays. It was an even greater success on La Digue on Saturday evening than it had been on Praslin (where again rain caused problems).

The movement's animator, Miss Stella Adela, expressed the instructors' gratitude to the inhabitants of La Digue for the great amount of co-operation extended and enthusiasm shown.

### Training Revised

Victoria NATION 15 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[text]

**T**HE Youth Department has revised its plans for the Young Pioneer and Pioneer training to take into account the fact that many children have now changed schools under the zoning programme.

Last year, the Youth Department had trained leaders for all the schools that contained branches of the movements but now these have been mixed around. As a result, whilst some schools, or centres as they are called by the movements, have too many leaders others may have none at all.

However, Youth Officer Mrs Antoinette Jolicoeur said the school zoning has an advantage as far as the movements are concerned.

In the past many Pioneers had dropped out of the movements because they sometimes had to travel to different centres for training. Now that all children are attending school in their own districts, the organising of training programmes has not only been facilitated, but it has also allowed an extension of training hours. "The zoning ensures that the members will have no difficulty in getting home afterwards," she said.

Mrs Jolicoeur said that the Young Pioneer and Pioneer training this year had also been delayed by a large number of applicants to the volunteer movement who had been attracted by increasing popularity and aims and activities of the organisations.

The training has started again on a national scale and is being conducted by senior instructors in the Department of Youth and Community Development and under expert guidance. Although there will be no change in training procedures more emphasis will be put on political education to ensure that Pioneers are versed in all as-

pects of life whether political, economic, social or cultural.

During the regular training in centres, instructors will also discuss with the Pioneers their opinions and ideas on the movements and the activities so as to ensure that the members enjoy what they are doing. "We do not want to impose," said Mrs. Jolicoeur.

She added that each centre would have to maintain a small industry of some sort such as agriculture or craftwork, with any income returning to the centre.

END: 4420

## SEYCHELLES

### BRIEFS

OAU MEETING--The Principal Secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, left Seychelles last night for the seat of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in the Ethiopian capital to represent Seychelles on the Council of Ministers. Speaking to the Information Service about his trip, Mr. Bonnelame said that Seychelles saw the Zimbabwe question as being critical in view of the difficulties being encountered by the Patriotic Front in its efforts to participate democratically in the British-supervised elections. Therefore, he continued, at the Addis Ababa meeting, Seychelles would reaffirm its solidarity with the Patriotic Front alongside the host of other nations with similar feelings, and question Britain on its attitude in Zimbabwe. On the original subject of the OAU contributions which will still be discussed by the Council, Mr. Bonnelame announced that following representations by Government, the Organisation had reduced Seychelles membership contribution to one-third of what it used to be. [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 2]

SPPF COMMITTEE ELECTED--The importance of the role of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) in uniting the Seychellois people was once again stressed in a branch executive committee election yesterday morning. Addressing Anse Boileau District SPPF members prior to the election, Mr. Guy Sinon, the Secretary General of the Front, pointed to the Branch's taking over of the district's Social Centre for the benefit of the whole community as an example of such a unifying role. The SPPF's role in helping the Seychellois to acquire their own homes and community facilities were other examples, he added. The 1980 Anse Boileau SPPF Branch Committee is as follows: Chairman--M. Olsen Vidot, Vice-Chairman--Mr. France Dodin, Secretary--Miss Simone Arnephy, Treasurer--Mrs. Julina Antat, Committee members--Mrs. Bertha Lepere, Mr. Alex Mend, Mr. John Didon, Mr. Edwin Meme, Mr. Raoul Henriette and Mrs. Colette de Comarmond. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Feb 80 p 2]

OSHI: 4420

'THE CITIZEN' COMMENTS ON 'MARXIST' VICTORY IN RHODESIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] What South Africa has to accept--since there is nothing we can or should do about it--is that Rhodesia will now be a Marxist-run State.

This does not mean Mr Mugabe will be openly hostile to us, any more than, say, President Samora Machel is. Mr Mugabe will similarly wish to keep trade going, and may also look to the South for various forms of technological and other help. But behind the unctuous smile of the Marxist, Mr Mugabe will allow Rhodesia to be used increasingly for terrorist attacks on South Africa, as President Machel does in the case of Mozambique.

### Overthrow

Let us therefore not place any credibility on the softly-softly-catchee-White men sounds Mr Mugabe makes in the next couple of weeks; he and his Soviet puppetmasters seek the overthrow of the Whites in South Africa, and he will do everything he can, short of open war, to achieve this.

If not immediately, then in a year or so.

Having said that, we must emphasise, as we have done before, that South Africa is not Rhodesia.

We have a mineral wealth, including that magic metal, gold, which has ensured that the State's coffers are overflowing as never before in our history.

We are self-sufficient in practically

everything we require, and in the one area of concern — fuel — we have oil-from-coal plants and ethanol and methanol plants that will ensure that within a reasonable period we should have no major crisis if our oil supplies are cut off by a boycott.

We have a modern industrialised country, with a sound infrastructure, which makes us a powerhouse in Africa.

We have a highly trained and well-armed Defence Force which is the strongest and most efficient in sub-Saharan Africa, and is capable of taking on any army except that of a major Power.

We have room in which to manoeuvre, unlike the Israelis, who are in a compressed and tiny area yet have managed to vanquish or beat off Arab forces, time and again.

And we have other resources which can help us to avoid a Rhodesia-type situation.

Human resources, Black, Brown and White, which are in the great majority of cases still determined to achieve a peaceful future.

What Rhodesia means to us is that we must change what has to be changed, for reasons and to a degree that are acceptable to our peoples of different races.

## **Own solutions**

**That we must find our own solutions without allowing any outside Powers to determine what we should or should not do;**

**And that we must build a total concept instead of moving, on an ad hoc basis, to meet each crisis as it arises.**

**Yes, we have firm confidence in South Africa's ability to survive in the difficult and dangerous period which confronts us.**

**But we must not try to maintain a status quo that no longer has any validity.**

**We must move forward boldly, instead, to meet the challenges of the times in which we live, the Demanding and Dangerous Eighties.**



REPORT ON SOWETO RIOTS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

Summary of Conclusions

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 80 p 8

[text]

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A well-organised mass protest march took 6 000 Soweto schoolchildren on a path of confrontation with police on June 16, 1976 — and triggered off riots, violence and unrest which spread throughout South Africa in the months that followed.**

Eight months later, 575 people had died, at least 3 907 had been injured and incalculable damage caused to Government and private property.

The root causes of the violence were bitterness and frustration among Blacks about the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in Black secondary schools, organised resistance to this by Blacks and the failure of education authorities and the South African Police to foresee the inherent dangers and take the necessary preventive steps.

These are some of the findings of the Cillie Commission whose report was tabled in the Assembly day by the Minister of Justice and the Interior Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

Mr Justice P M Cillie sat as a one-man Commission of Inquiry into the June 1976 riots in Soweto and those that followed there and elsewhere.

The commission found convincing evidence that the initial outbreak of unrest in Soweto was not spontaneous but the result of organisation agitation and intimidation.

The organising by the Soweto Students' Representative Council of marches demonstrations and strikes as well as the release of detained pupils were the most important reasons for the continued unrest in Soweto between June 17 and February 28 1977.

Intimidation was a great, if not the biggest driving force behind the riots in Soweto and elsewhere. Racial discrimination played a role in that it had bred hatred and discontent among Blacks creating the spirit of revolt that flared in Soweto.

Discrimination was the main motive for the Coloured forsaking his former close relationship with the White. It made him more willing to embrace the Black man as a fellow sufferer. This solidarity played an impor-

tant role in the spread of the rioting and unrest to the Cape.

General dissatisfaction about housing discrimination influx control the actions of Administration Boards salaries job reservation and the language medium policy influenced rioters to a greater or lesser extent.

The commission is especially critical of the roles played by education authorities and the South African Police in allowing the riots to erupt.

It says the police ignored clear signs of brewing unrest in Soweto before June 16, and ample warnings of imminent danger went unheeded. The police had to a large extent only themselves to blame for their lack of information and resultant unpreparedness when the violence came.

They were unprepared in terms of manpower equipment and motivation to deal with the protest march when it started.

However the police tried to exercise strict control over the use of firearms in combating the unrest.

"Automatic weapons were only used in specific cases and then not to shoot directly at rioters."

The use of firearms by the police was restricted to certain categories of action: "Firstly to disperse riotous crowds to maintain law and order to prevent dangerous incitement and to protect the lives of people and their property.

"Evidence does not warrant a finding of wilful and inadmissible assaults by members of the police force."

Education Department officials believed agitators were behind all the rebelliousness and that the students were being used as pressure groups.

"The attitude of the officials had the important consequences of closing off communications which created the impression that the authorities were inaccessible and relentless."

They were unable to warn the Minister or Secretary of the department of the

threatening danger and could not provide important facts for replies to questions in Parliament.

The problem which appeared so great in the few weeks before the eruption of violence was solved by the Minister within a few days of June 16.

Among the Black community especially in Soweto there was considerable dissatisfaction with Bantu Education sometimes with good reason.

The commission says the organised strikes which followed the riots did not achieve their aim of paralysing the economy and bringing the Government to a fall — in fact they were a total failure.

The commission reports that several changes have come about since the riots which have affected the lives of many Blacks but it is not within the ambit of the commission's mandate to say whether the changes were a result of the disorders.

"Shortly after the start of the riots changes were made in respect of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction at Black schools and it was announced that a start was to be made with compulsory education and so-called free education.

"Community Councils replaced Advisory Boards and Urban Bantu Boards and took over certain functions from Administration Boards. Great changes were made in urban housing, relating to home ownership.

"Arrangements are also being made for the provision of electricity to Soweto."

The report stresses that race relations are difficult to determine and the commission concerned itself with the effect of the disturbances on race relations.

"There was a marked deterioration especially in urban areas of the attitude of Blacks to Whites. The attitude of Black adults if changed in any way, has again returned to what it was before the riots.

"The attitude of Whites has become more accommodating in respect of Blacks than it was before the riots." — Sapa

## Role of Students Movements

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

THE South African Students' Movement and the Soweto Students' Representative Council were primarily responsible for organising the resistance to Afrikaans-language instruction.

The Black Consciousness Movement, while not an organisation, created through organisations like the Black People's Convention conditions that were of value to agitators, and the South Africa Students' Organisation busied itself at various places during the unrest with inciting Black pupils.

In a section of his report dealing with causes of the rioting, Mr Justice Cillie says he has no doubt that the outlawed African National Congress was continually active in the unrest, and that definitely played a role in

originating the riots and keeping them going.

There was no evidence that the banned South African Communist Party played any active part other than by cooperating with the ANC in distributing pamphlets.

The outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, through the Young African Christian Movement and later the Young Africa Religious Movement, took part.

As early as April 1976 the South African Students' Movement was involved in the boycotting of classes in Soweto. It was at a meeting of the SASM on June 13 that it was decided to hold a mass demonstration on June 16.

The action committee formed to organise the demonstration later became the Soweto Students' Rep-

resentative Council.

The SSRC planned and arranged attempts to cause trouble in the centre of Johannesburg, and its members were also responsible for various strikes and the accompanying intimidation and violence.

Saso's organisation at universities and colleges led to unrest and violence. The students who played leading roles in fomenting the unrest were mainly Saso members.

The ANC's training of selected rebels in political matters and terroristic activities was its greatest contribution to the unrest. Through its facilities for training abroad, the ANC could also help rebel leaders and others to flee, and could maintain them in other countries — Sapa.

## Call for Treurnicht Resignation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts]

**CAPE TOWN** — Cabinet Ministers yesterday declined to comment on the Cillie Commission's report on the 1976 riots in Soweto and elsewhere.

However, they indicated they would react to the report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, during a special discussion of the report in the Assembly next Friday.

Both the official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party called for the dismissal of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of Public Works, who had been Deputy Minister of Plural Relations at the time of the Soweto Riots.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, said the report showed that the Sow-

eto riots were the biggest internal disaster South Africa had ever experienced.

It was therefore necessary that the reasons for the disaster be completely wiped out.

Dr Treurnicht was Deputy Minister of Bantu education at the time of the riots.

Dr Slabbert said: "It is crystal clear that, besides the

departmental officials who were immediately involved, the then Minister and Deputy Minister of Bantu Education and the then Minister of Police, as political heads of the departments, cannot escape accountability."

"At present only the then Deputy Minister is involved in practical politics and his immediate resignation is necessary."

## TREURNICHT IN LIMELIGHT OF CONTROVERSY

Exchange With Mulder

Colombo, Ceylon in English 5 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by (info) herein]

[Text]

**THE** Transvaal NP leader and Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, Dr Andries Treurnicht, yesterday firmly threw down the gauntlet rejecting "with contempt" statements made by Dr Connie Mulder about the National Party and its leaders.

Dr Treurnicht made it clear in an interview that a kidglove approach to Dr Mulder, the former Minister of Information and now leader of the National Conservative Party, was something of the past and that the Transvaal leadership would deal with him in no uncertain terms in the future.

"Up to this point we tried in all sincerity to restrain Dr Mulder from forming a new political party.

"But since he had gone

ahead to form a new party in opposition to the NP and especially taking cognisance of his despicable comment about the leaders of our people, it is clear that he will persist on his misguided course. We will, therefore, have no other alternative but to fight him and his party," Dr Treurnicht said.

Dr Treurnicht also rejected "with contempt" Dr Mulder's statements that the NP leadership was splitting asunder. The leadership was as sound as ever, he said.

He not only rejected Dr Mulder's invitation to him to join the NCP, but restated that he thought Dr Mulder's participation in South African politics was completely misguided.

Dr Treurnicht also denied that he had extended a direct invitation to Dr Mulder to rejoin the National Party, regardless of his recent comment on its leaders and his adverse actions of the past months against the NP.

Johannesburg: THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Down a Lion"]

[Text]

REACH out, Dr Treurnicht. Not for a Bols, but for a Lion. You'll need it.

Because you are no longer in the company of political jokers but in wild political bush where men like to down a Lion.

And you're it.

The lion (now we are referring not to the beer but to the leader of the pride) that they're after.

With knives out, as some newspapers put it. With hatchets, we'd say.

It happened like this:

Dr T suggested that Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information, belonged back in the National Party.

There's no love for Dr Mulder in the NP, however. Or at least the most influential section of it. Including the hierarchy, which has not forgiven Dr Mulder for Info and all the grief that Info has caused them.

More than that. Dr Mulder has formed a new party.

### Roused Ire

He is stomping the platteland and some of the NP's traditional urban strongholds, hammering the National Party, defending his role in Info, and suggesting that "God sometimes punishes a nation with a leader".

That last gibe was enough to rouse the ire of a battery of Cabinet Ministers, from the PM down, who fired fusillade after fusillade at Dr Mulder. Accusing him of irresponsibility; of being an incompetent Minister; of wasting R60-million of the taxpayers' money, and of being a lousy hand at behind-the-scenes diplomacy, whereas he had always claimed that his wheeler-dealer operations in Black Africa, the US and elsewhere had been a grand success.

No, the Ministers emphasised, they wanted to have no truck with their ex-colleague; and perish the thought that he should ever be allowed back into the National Party.

Against this background, Dr T's remarks caused quite a rumpus.

Though some Nationalists were still trying to play down the incident by suggesting that there were no policy differences involving Dr Treurnicht, that the Nationalists were all one happy family, and that Dr T did not really mean what he appeared to mean.

## Brake on policy

However, the Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday said that the invitation to Dr Mulder to return was absolutely clear and had placed Dr T's Transvaal leadership under the spotlight once more.

Where, we add, it has been from time to time, Dr T being regarded as the leader of the conservative wing of the party which poses the greatest threat to the PM's leadership, and a man who might put a brake on the policy of change if he ever got the chance to do so.

Dr T himself suggests that he sidetracked Dr Mulder by suggesting that his new party's principles were no different or better than those of the National Party, and that he should rather belong to the NP, the final decision resting with the Transvaal Head Committee.

All of which seemed pretty lame to Dr T's critics. Meanwhile, Dr T is getting what-for from another quarter — this time from the Opposition, which wants him to be fired from the Cabinet.

Dr T was the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education at the time of the Soweto riots.

It is alleged in the Cillie report that a statement Dr Treurnicht made in Parliament a few days before the Soweto riots "tipped the scales towards unrest", because it showed that the door had been closed to concessions in the Afrikaans-language issue in Black schools.

Dr T, however, claims it "is clear to anyone who reads the report that the commission exonerates me".

## Torrid time

All we can say is that when the Assembly debates the report in Parliament on Friday, Dr T is going to have a torrid time, and there will be Nationalists who will be pleased at his discomfiture.

The questions hanging over Dr T are these:

Will he get a new portfolio when the PM reshuffles his Cabinet in July (Dr T's three departments are to disappear in the streamlining of the public service)?

Is Dr T's conservative star now suffering a verligte eclipse?

We cannot answer the first question, since that is something only the PM can decide.

As to the second, we believe that Dr T will survive the hatchets of the verligtes.

If anything, the political danger for Dr T comes from the Nationalist Right, which is increasingly restive over his inability to take a strong stand on the Government's verligte policy directions which dismay, worry or infuriate the Right.

Meanwhile, as we said at the outset, Dr T, after all the Bols, will have to down a Lion.

Since his enemies are trying — unsuccessfully we think — to down him.

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[First]

**PRIME Minister P W Botha has delivered a thinly veiled warning to Dr Andries Treurnicht to toe the line of party unity — or else.**

The warning, delivered at Wednesday's National Party caucus meeting in Cape Town, followed a controversial Press interview in which Dr Treurnicht admitted there was "scratchiness in the party".

The rightwing Transvaal leader also said the Government should "give our people back their sense of security".

Dr Treurnicht's statement and the Prime Minister's immediate response are the latest symptoms that the verligte verkrampte war in the National Party is reaching crisis proportions.

It is also the first time Dr Treurnicht's dissenting voice has been heard in public since Mr Botha's strong warning to Cabinet dissidents at last year's Transvaal provincial congress.

That his opinions have once again deeply annoyed Mr Botha was evident at Wednesday's caucus meeting where the Prime Minister is said to have delivered an "impassioned plea for party unity".

He also warned MPs that they could differ among themselves in caucus, but were expected to present a united front to the outside world.

In what is seen as a thinly veiled reference to Dr Treurnicht, Mr Botha repeated his

statement to the Transvaal congress that no Cabinet Minister had ever disagreed in Cabinet with the direction the Government was taking.

The Cabinet was the place to do it. To keep silent in Cabinet meetings and then to dissent in public would not be tolerated. Mr Botha is believed to have said.

There is now widespread speculation in political circles that Dr Treurnicht, who holds the most junior portfolio of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, stands to lose all three departments in the new rationalisation of the public service.

Mr Botha is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet to bring it into line with the new dispensation at the end of the parliamentary session.

Dr Treurnicht, who was not referred to by name in Mr Botha's caucus attack, was not present at the meeting.

## Warning

He was on his way to Philipopolis where on Wednesday night he again warned against changes that would "make any community feel crowded out in its own living space".

He said: "People dislike the fact that I use the word crowded out, but I am simply emphasising what the National Party has always stressed, namely to be proud of what is one's own."

Dr Treurnicht blamed the English Press for trying "to drive a wedge" between the Prime Minister and himself.

The Transvaal leader's earlier statement that there was resentment in National Party ranks over the Government's new directions was greeted this week with open amazement by MPs who have tried resolutely to deny the existence of party divisions.

And it was seen as an open challenge by the right to Mr Botha's control of his party.

It was tantamount to "political suicide" not to be loyal to Mr Botha, a Nationalist MP said yesterday.

Dr Treurnicht, however, was under increasing pressure from the Transvaal rightwing to take a stand against the Prime Minister.

If he continued to remain quiet, his credibility would suffer.

The "triumphant" verkramptes were now demanding heads, I was told.

The rightwing which dominates the Transvaal party and which constitutes Dr Treurnicht's "council of war", has this year swept the boards in the fight for caucus jobs.

Verkramptes have been elected to all the powerful provincial whip posts, where they exercise a formidable hold over MPs, and have sought and won every other position of note in the caucus.



PRESS REACTION TO QUAIL COMMISSION REPORT ON CISCHEI

'OGGENBLAD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 22 Feb 80 pp 21, 22

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section; OGGENBLAD editorial 14 February]

[Text] Wrong Impression

At first glance the report of the Quail Commission on independence for the Ciskei doesn't appear too promising for the policy of separate development.

The commission--an independent body appointed by the Government of Ciskei--found that inhabitants of the territory did not want independence and that it should not be requested before certain guarantees were furnished by the South African Government.

The commission uses a survey according to which 80 percent of the Xhosa-speaking people apparently prefer a unitary system of one-man one-vote. There was, however, also the finding that 70 percent would accept a "federal" form of some or other kind.

There is an impression that the policy of independence is being totally rejected and that Ciskei doesn't want independence. It would be wrong to attach too much importance to these assumptions.

While certain aspects of the report are acceptable, serious doubts immediately arise regarding the type of survey on which the findings are largely based. In this case 700 people took part in the survey.

The concept of the different options put to the Xhosas and what was hoped they would achieve is also questionable. The finding that a large number of them would prefer a unitary state with general franchise is as predictable as tomorrow's dawn. Our question is: Were the people properly aware of the alternatives and their consequences?

Another question is what we, as a "White" government, should say to "demands" for general franchise instead of independence. The answer is simple. We cannot and will not agree to that.

The question then is: What now? Then the second option comes to the fore. The acceptance of independence--conditions included--then becomes a far stronger possibility.

We would go so far as to say that the conditions set by the Quail Commission are not at all as totally unacceptable as they appear. A number of valid points were made.

That is why we do not reject or condemn the report without further ado. A number of very positive things could emanate from it.

Pretoria

A--February 14

'EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Feb 80 p 22

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section: EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD editorial 14 February]

[Text]

The recommendations of the Quail Commission on the feasibility of independence for the Ciskei are of far more than merely regional relevance. The commission, the members of which represented a wide spectrum of political outlooks, suggested unanimously that the area between the Fish and the Kei rivers be turned into a multiracial zone in which all discriminatory legislation would be abolished. Having found that the majority of Ciskeians favoured a unitary political system for South Africa, it advised the homeland Government not to accept independence unless specific conditions were met. These included guarantees that the right of Ciskeians to work in South Africa be preserved, that more land be granted, and that those qualifying for Ciskeian citizenship be given a choice whether to accept it or not.

The commission also recommended that King William's Town become the capital of the Ciskei, that the industrial area at Berlin be transferred to the homeland, and that East London be included in the proposed all-race condominium. It added that if East London were to be given free-port status, overseas investment that would be attracted there would enrich the area.

These ideas and the findings on which they were based reinforce those of a recent survey conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University. That study concluded in essence that the plan to turn the Ciskei into an independent state was economically impracticable. The Quail Commission, however, went a step further. The recommendations it has offered repudiate the basic tenets of the theory of separate development. The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Sebe, made it clear yesterday that he shares the commission's doubts about the possibility of the Ciskei's achieving proper nationhood with its existing resources.

Implicit in the commission's recommendations is a recognition of important social, economic and political factors which the Government refused to acknowledge when it devised the homelands scheme. First was the artificiality of trying to draw political divisions through areas with a common economy and infrastructure. Second was the unreality of granting political sovereignty to an area wholly dependent on and historically interconnected with the richer zones around it. Third was the absurdity of expelling farmers whose capital, ex-

expertise and hard work were responsible for most of the commercial food production in the area. And fourth, and possibly most crucial, was the fact that most of the people to whom putative independence was offered did not want it.

The Quail Commission report confirms again that the plan for an independent Ciskei homeland has run into the dead end long predicted by countless critics of separate development. It has done so because that policy, as the report re-emphasises, is too simplistic to cope with the complexities of social reality. Its manifest failure in one homeland

must surely be proof of its inadequacy in others, many more fragmented and poverty-stricken even than the Ciskei.

The idea of creating a multi-racial zone will have to be worked out in more detail. The principle, however, is an interesting one. It offers a realistic alternative to a scheme that clearly has no prospect of success. The Government should therefore give the new plan serious consideration. A common area genuinely free of racial discrimination, in which provision is made for intergroup power sharing, could provide a salutary model for the rest of the country.

Port Elizabeth

E — February 14

### 'DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 22 Feb 80 p 20

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section: DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER  
14 February editorial]

[Text]

Condominium is the popular word in America for those 'high-rise' tower blocks in which individual apartments (flats) are sold rather than let and over which authority is exercised jointly by all the registered apartment owners.

This is a departure from the original meaning of the word, which referred to the joint control of a state's affairs, and which has been revived in this sense by the report of the Quail Commission, which investigated possible independence for the Ciskei.

Novel and daring in South African terms, but nonetheless based on common-sense, the report recommends that the Ciskei and the corridor between it and Transkei (including East London) should be turned into 'a multi-racial condominium in which blacks and whites would share power for an experimental term of 10 years.'

Ciskei inhabitants would, however, retain their South African citizenship and no-one would be compelled to move or give up land. South Africa's discriminatory legislation would not be enforceable within the territory, which would have a high degree of internal autonomy just short of full independence.

There are also interesting, though ar-

guable, suggestions as to how the legislature should be composed and what voting qualifications could be.

The Quail Commission, of course, was appointed not by the South African Government, but by the Ciskei Government, which explains its enlightened and free-ranging approach to a thorny question. Members obviously did not feel constrained to find a formula to comply with pre-existing dogma and thus the refreshing ideas.

In essence, the Quail Commission has to come to a conclusion about the Ciskei that it would no doubt come to about South West Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa itself — namely that a multi-racial community cannot arbitrarily be broken up by demarcations on a map and its inhabitants deprived of citizenship and other basic rights simply to satisfy the racial fancies of politicians and bureaucrats.

The Quail report represents a remarkable breakaway from the sterile thinking of white nationalism in South Africa and should therefore be recommended reading for our own Government. It is, however, probably too far ahead of its time for that.

Kimberley

E — February 14

## SOUTH AFRICA

### TRANSVAAL NP FORMS COMMITTEE TO REVIEW PARTY STRUCTURE

#### Committee To Be Powerful

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Feb 80 p 11

[Text] The Transvaal NP [National Party] has appointed a committee which is to take a hard look at party organization. The committee meets tomorrow in Cape Town and will make its report as quickly as is feasible.

Such was the statement made the day before yesterday by Transvaal NP leader Minister Andries Treurnicht.

Minister Treurnicht said that last year it had been decided to make a thorough survey of the party organization in the Transvaal and to rejuvenate it where necessary, in compliance with the demands of the times.

"The committee has the power to bring in experts other than our own leaders," he said. "It is a strong committee which will soon be making recommendations to the party."

According to Minister Treurnicht, the reports that are reaching him reveal good progress with voter registration in Transvaal.

#### Committee Members, Purposes

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] The Transvaal NP will be radically reviewed in order to make it more battle-ready for the eighties.

One of the most important changes foreseen is the reestablishment of the organizational structure of the party's upper echelon, in line with the most modern business principles, at its headquarters in Johannesburg.

In parliamentary circles the word is that very soon the post of secretary-in-chief of the Transvaal NP may indeed become one of the most powerful political posts and at the same time one of the most sought-after administrative appointments in the country--because of the increasing importance of Transvaal in South African politics.

On the initiative of the Transvaal NP leader, Minister Andries Treurnicht, various important steps have already been taken to bring this renewal to pass:

- 1) Everywhere in Transvaal the party is busy with campaigning, opinion polls and voter registration;
- 2) Various opinion polls have already been taken in election districts in order to test the sentiments of those people who normally vote Nationalist.
- 3) An important information campaign is being prepared by the NP Federal Council. More information about this operation will be released shortly; and
- 4) A special committee of 10 House members and one provincial council member was composed the day before yesterday in Cape Town; it will give its exclusive attention to the organizational and administrative renewal of the party.

#### Improve

The chairman of the committee, Mr Thomas Langley, MP for Waterkloof and chairman of the Pretoria party council of the party, said yesterday evening that the committee was appointed by the current administration of the party, in order to improve the party's image and to give new life to communication within the party. The committee will have nothing to do with party policy. It will concentrate on organization and administration.

The committee will consist of Mr Koos Lloyd, MP for Pretoria East, Mr Hennie van der Walt, MP for Schweizer-Reneke, Mr Frank le Roux, MP for Brakpan, Mr Leon Wessels, MP for Krugersdorp, Mr Danie Steyn, MP for Wonderboom, Mr Adriaan Vlok, MP for Verwoerdsburg, Mr Karel Swanepoel, MP for Gezina, Mr Barend du Plessis, MP for Florida and Dr Jan Grober, MP for Brits.

A senior provincial council member will also serve on the committee, which will act as a think tank in determining new party structures.

Mr Langley said that the committee will conduct a very broad investigation into all aspects of party life. An agenda will be set up next week, and the committee hopes to conclude its work by August. All senators, House members and provincial council members of the party in Transvaal will be canvassed in the attempt to identify problems as well as to re-think organizational structures.

According to Mr Langley, the committee will seek the assistance of experts. Matters dealing with young people and women, press relations and various other issues will be looked into, and the committee will also willingly hear proposals and tips from friendly newspapers.

Because of the nature of the matter there will be very close cooperation in this renewal with the secretary-in-chief of the party in Transvaal, Senator Jack Steyl, and other party officials.

On a very high level in the party, the word is that Senator Steyl has already indicated that he will be retiring. He has already served for more than 25 years as secretary-in-chief, and two years ago when he was to have retired, he was asked to stay on longer.

DIE BURGER was informed that the post of secretary-in-chief will probably be one of the most important political jobs in South Africa. By 1990, according to statistics, more than 70 percent of South African voters will make their home in Transvaal; and even now Transvaal, with its 66 NP seats, already has one less than half the total of 134 NP seats in the Lower House.

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CSO: 4408



SOUTH AFRICA

BLACKS, FORESTALLED BY PRIME MINISTER'S PLAN, ADAPT THEIRS

Capetown     DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Feb 80 p 11

[Unattributed Article: "Blacks 'Had Plan' Like Premier's"]

[Text]     The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has jumped the gun on the leaders of the self-governing black districts in South Africa with his announcement that a committee of experts from the Government and the black districts will be appointed to structure a joint rapprochement of South Africa and the black districts.

These were the words of Dr Cedric Phatudi yesterday evening. Dr Phatudi, the chief minister of Lebowa, spoke to reporters from DIE BURGER at his house in Seshego near Pietersburg.

The leaders of the black districts met last year and compiled a document which they wanted to submit in a joint interview with the prime minister.

Minister Botha, however, conferred separately with each one, and the document was never submitted to him. Yesterday, however, it leaked out in Cape Town.

Dr Phatudi says that the most important point of view set out in this document is that the black leaders would convene a national congress at which a joint program of resolutions would be worked out.

"We would like to have blacks and whites meet in joint sessions to talk about the future, but I am in large measure satisfied with the composition of the prime minister's committee, on which we shall be represented by ourselves as experts," said Dr Phatudi.



He revealed that Minister Botha had assured him that the person who is appointed to investigate all discriminatory legislation must complete his work in a short time and that the Lower House will, before the end of the present session of Parliament ("within six months"), consider the legislation dealing with the elimination of discrimination that is based solely on race and color.

This document, in the composition of which, according to reports, Captain Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Mr Enos Mabuza of Kangwane, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Dr Phatudi, Captain Lennox Sebe of Ciskei and Mr Simon Skosana of Kwandebele, all had a hand, states that South Africa has an enormous potential for progress and leadership on the subcontinent of Africa, but that the internal and external situations are highly explosive for South Africa.

If the "ghastly alternatives" are allowed to develop, everyone, whatever his color, faith or political conviction, will suffer as a result, and only those desirous of chaos will derive profit from the situation.

The document mentions that most blacks reject the concept of independent states altogether, and that separate independent black states are not part of the conditions.

Legal discrimination is not, either. It must gradually be eliminated and abolished. The allocation of land in consequence of the laws of 1913 and 1936 is not acceptable, either. Land must be more equitably allocated.

The preservation of South African citizenship and of the South African passport is our set goal, and seen as necessary for a peaceful future in South Africa.

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BISHOP TUTU REPROACHED FOR PREACHING VIOLENCE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Feb 80 p 14

[Editorial: "With Clumsy Fingers"]

[Text] In the past, the National Government and the officials charged with carrying out its policy have often been cautioned by critics as well as by their own leaders, to choose their words prudently when dealing with highly delicate relationships and not fumble around with clumsy fingers, as it were.

On those occasions when such blunders have been made, great harm has been done, in matters of internal relationships as well as to South Africa's image abroad. All of this is readily admitted, but then the Government and its supporters cannot be blamed if they target reports of shameful bungling in the actions of their opponents and condemn it.

The address delivered to IKEY students by Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-in-chief of the South African Council of Churches, the day before yesterday, gave evidence of such bungling--possibly even intentional--against which all objections are vindicated. It was not enough for him to say that South Africa can expect a bloodbath if "fundamental changes" are not soon made; he inferred that no longer is it possible for blacks to obtain freedom without employing violence.

In the light of all that the Government of Mr P.W. Botha has already done, and still has on its agenda, with a view toward creating an entirely new order of things for everyone, and especially when one reflects on the serious efforts to create a better "climate" in which greater cooperation between groups and peoples will be possible, Bishop Tutu's statements are to be deplored. The rancor with which in the same breath he referred to previous outbursts of violence and the death of persons taken into custody simply did not suit any Christian

leader's demeanor. Neither do we believe that he is truly interpreting the feelings of the well-informed, peace-loving blacks of the country, for this is not the kind of language they use.

The Bishop's violent speeches stand in sharp contrast with the reaction of the black leaders who recently engaged in discussions with the prime minister. Instead of warnings or threats of violence, their statements radiated hope and optimism.

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SOURCES OF NP 'IRRITABILITY'

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Feb 80 p 2

[Article: "Minister Treurnicht: High Level of Irritation Among NP Leaders"]

[Text] One's own schools, one's own living- and dwelling-space and one's own community life--these are fundamental principles of NP [National Party] policy, and confusion exists if opposing principles are allowed in practice.

Such were the words of Transvaal NP leader, Minister Andries Treurnicht in an interview with DIE BURGER yesterday.

Minister Treurnicht made pronouncements on such controversial matters as the so-called irritability among NP voters, the friction in some post offices and the intentions of the Transvaal NP.

Minister Treurnicht said that the so-called NP voter irritability must not be overemphasized, although it doubtless does exist.

One aspect of this irritation is the feeling some whites have, a threat of possibly being ousted from their own residential districts. "Certain aspects have become sensitive issues, and we shall have to restore our people's feeling of security," said the minister.

Minister Treurnicht said that Government concessions in the matter of public facilities must not in practice be applied in such a way that any community feels crowded out of its own living space or in any way threatened. "Any adaptations that are made must not affect people's sense of security in their own residential districts; and it is not only the so-called Afrikaner hardliners who feel this way, but the so-called enlightened liberals as well.

"My point of view is that people of other population groups have to be given the necessary facilities within their own residential districts and the context of their own community, to the extent that this is possible, even though it may mean duplication."

Minister Treurnicht said that in some election districts a number of accusations have been hurled at certain Nationalist members of the Lower House. Some of these untruths are that the prime minister wants to abolish the Immorality Law, that the Government wants to inaugurate racially integrated school sports, and that all public facilities must be shared.

"It is simply a fact that the people's interpretation of such matters as these was such that it affected their voting in the by-elections. Some people were misled by certain erroneous notions concerning the Government's policy."

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CSO: 4408

# MOTLANA DISCUSSES IMPLICATIONS OF MAJORITY RULE

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Feb-Mar 80 pp 7, 8

[Article by Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten]

[Text]

**T**HE fact is that we in South Africa are in a very basic and fundamental conflict situation, and that the Prime Minister's so-called reformist attitude is doing nothing whatever to reduce this.

There is one big, overwhelming reason for this, which is that all the reforms (which in any case are not being actually made -- merely proposed and talked about) are based on a continuing commitment to separate development.

Change within the framework of separate development is no change at all. As long as those in power stick to the futile attempt to avoid the reality that they have to share power with blacks we will get nowhere.

Can they really believe that separate development can provide a long-term answer? I don't think they do. They know that it cannot possibly work, in the face of universal international condemnation and universal black rejection. They are merely buying time. They are trying to fortify their own position by throwing crumbs to the black man. They are not facing the fact that a solution will necessarily involve joint power over a joint nation.

There are two things which they must concede are totally inevitable. One is that real change is coming, one way or another. The other is that the longer it takes and the more bitter the struggle, the more certain it is that the government which eventually emerges will be hard-line Marxist.

What do the whites really want? Another few years of sole power, followed by total disaster resulting in chaos

and vast loss of life, from which *everyone* loses? That is what it looks like.

Or do they want a peaceful, constructive development towards a decent society? If so, they must stop playing with words, and must make it clear that they abandon separate development.

**T**hey accuse us of not wanting to negotiate. In fact we do want to negotiate, and we are entirely prepared to negotiate. But only when there is a basis for negotiation. Let them make the commitment, that is all we ask. Let them say: "Okay, we've realised that we have to make our way towards majority rule." Then we can negotiate the methods and the pace of actual implementation.

I'm not suggesting that this process will be painless. Of course, there will be pressures on them to live up to their promise. But then at least we will be prepared to take them seriously, and to give them time. And the whole nature of the dispute would be changed, from conflict to co-operation. Our basic objection to their approach would be removed.

But to date the government goes on pretending it can create stability painlessly. P.W. Botha takes the simple "we will crush them" line, as he did recently in an interview with *Time Magazine*.

That is really no use. History is replete with such famous last words, from the Czar of Russia to the Shah of Iran. Such noises don't frighten the freedom fighters. They merely lull those in power to sleep.

**I** do not think it is helpful for the government to keep on pretending they can contain the pressures they don't like by force. Nor is it helpful for them to pretend to their own supporters that they can create a satisfactory society without pain.

When I am preparing to give a bright but ill four-year-old patient an injection I never bluff him by telling him - as my nurses always do - that it will not be painful. I emphasise that it will be painful, but that it will soon be over.

The government should be doing the same thing - telling their people openly that real change to assure real health will be painful. Don't prolong the agony. Make it short, sharp, and painful to the racists.

And let it soon be over. In fact, it will not be nearly as painful as whites imagine now, while there is no real understanding of what it might mean and whites have only a fear of reverse discrimination and revenge in their minds.

Once the government has accepted the inevitable, we can all get down to the practical problems of how to make the changes, and we can all start to think as allies and compatriots instead of as foes.

But that step needs to be taken. And it is that simple step which creates all the fear. Whites conjure up pictures of doom and disaster. But just like the child who thinks his last moment has come when the injection needle sinks into his arm, they will soon discover that recovery is rapid.

Blacks are not waiting in mass to jump into bed with white women, take over white suburbs, and throw whites into the sea, as so many whites fear.

But we do want our fundamental human rights, which include a full and equal share - man for man - in the way our country is governed.

That means, in short, majority rule.

What does this really do to whites? Whites automatically point to the Amins and the Bokassas, and tell horror stories about starvation in Tanzania and corruption in Zambia. And they assume that majority rule must necessarily involve communist control.

They think that because they have suppressed us for all these centuries we must want to suppress them in turn. They are wrong.

We recognise that whites are citizens of South Africa. We do not want to try to invent 'homelands' for them, or send them back to Europe. We also recognise that the skills that keep society going are largely in the hands of whites.

Many blacks are committed to socialism. In particular, many of the adherents of Black Consciousness are. In some cases, this is through study and conviction. In many others, it is because of the general belief that has grown - not only here but all over the world - that there are only two forms of society, capitalist and socialist. And since our rulers keep proclaiming that we have a capitalist one, and blacks can see that it is benefiting whites and suppressing blacks, then naturally they opt for the alternative.

**I** personally am not a Marxist. I am a socialist. It seems to me that people are essentially selfish, and work best when they are working for themselves. I would not like to see a situation where everyone is part of a massive state machine.

But our society has been entirely geared to the interests of whites, and to providing what whites need. It will need massive State intervention to right the wrongs, and there will have to be a period of reverse discrimination in terms of such things as access to jobs.

There will also have to be a very major redistribution of wealth. The purpose of the kind of mixed economy which I advocate is not to make everybody poor, as socialism is sometimes accused of doing. I do not see the ordinary white man in an ordinary job having to give up his possessions. But anyone with eyes to see must admit that in South Africa we have ridiculous extremes of both wealth and poverty. If we are going to create any form of just society both of those will have to go.

The State must own land. That is one point where African tradition must come into its own. Land is not susceptible to private ownership. It is held in trust by whoever is working it for the coming generations. Private houses and small plots should be privately owned. But agricultural land, no. I do not see any reason why farmers to whom the State has leased land should not make private



profit out of the effort they put into that land. But we cannot go on with a system where a few people can own huge areas of land which they leave fallow, while others have to eke a living from handkerchief-sized plots.

Commerce and industry are more difficult. I have no doubt that the mines should be nationalised, and perhaps some of the other big corporations. But I do not see any need or any benefit in discouraging the small and medium-sized businessman from owning and building up his own enterprise. I do not suggest a total takeover of existing mines or big businesses, but rather a system of joint ownership — a partnership between the State and the private entrepreneurs. The real objective is to ensure that they are run in the public interest, at the same time as retaining the financial incentive to good management. Under wholly private control, the big corporations work purely for their shareholders, with the employees and the State only getting as much as is absolutely necessary to keep the corporations going. It has often struck me that of all the industrial hostels I have ever been to, Iscor's are the only ones which are really designed for respectable human accommodation. I

would like to see the mines in a position where they also had a control system which guaranteed human recognition of employees.

This kind of joint-ownership proposal is not just in the interest of blacks, it is in the interests of everyone, including the white working man. It is not new either. I note for example that some of SA's biggest industrialists make a big case of the fact that in their factories in other countries they work in partnership with the people, usually in the form of a 51 per cent holding by the host state. They take this as a point of pride. Why don't they do the same thing at home?

Whites do not need to fear that majority rule will mean they get thrown out of their homes or jobs. They do need to recognise that they will no longer be given any special protection whatsoever. For a long long time to come the legacy of white experience and education will assure that whites continue to have a very big and important role.

I do not deny that there will be trauma, and difficulty. But once the first step is made, the signal towards the common society is given, the worst of it will be over, and we can start the building and working-out process together. ■

## SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

## Details of Allocations

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

A BILL appropriating an additional R352 183 738 for the requirements of the State during the financial year ending March 31, 1980, was published in the house of Assembly yesterday.

This increases to R9 530 081 738 the original amount voted.

According to the estimate of the additional expenditure to be defrayed from the State Revenue account, the Treasury (R123,7-m) and Defence (R80-m) top the list for additional aid.

The breakdown for the other departments is:

Agricultural Economics and Marketing (R60-m), Fiscal Relations and Development (R22,3-m), Trans-

port (R20,5-m), Public Workers (R20-m), Police (R16,2-m), Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations (R10-m), Mines (R8,8-m), Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure (R6,1-m), Water Affairs (R2,8-m), Island Revenue (R2,7-m), Health (R2,1-m), Interior and Immigration (R1,8-m), Agricultural Technical Services (R1,5-m), Information Service of South Africa (R900 000), Sport and Recreation (R777 000), Labour (R417 000), Justice (R242 000), National Education (R337 388), Prime Minister (R140 000), Parliament (R72 000), State President (R33 000), Social Welfare and Pensions (R20 000), and Education and Training (R100).

## Extra Defense Expenses

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — An additional amount of R80-million is needed on the Defence Vote to meet Defence Force requirements until the main Budget is approved later this month.

Provision is made for this amount in the Additional Appropriation Bill introduced by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood in the House of Assembly yesterday.

An extra R3-m is required on personnel expenditure and a further R8-m on administration expenditure in terms of the Defence Vote.

During the committee stage discussions, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Koble Coetsee, explained that training activities had been increased and the additional transport needs had placed heavy demands on existing facilities. Certain

allowances granted also came into operation in the second half of last year.

"There are certain operational commitments which cannot be pre-determined and for which provision can not always be made.

"South Africa is facing a weapons boycott and had to contend with price escalations on contracts concluded. An ex-gratia payment of R14 138 was necessary in respect of exchange rates for a supplier with whom there is good relations."

Mr Coetsee said that in relation to the total activity of the Defence Force, the amount spent on the Belt Bridge operation was not significant.

#### Horwood Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

THE policy of financial discipline would be successfully achieved in the current financial year, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Moving the second reading of the Additional Appropriation Bill, he said the financing of the additional expenditure itemised in the Bill would raise no problems.

Sen Horwood said the additional R3 520-m provided for in the Bill would be partly financed by savings on certain votes and in effect represented an increase of around two percent.

Government spending was contained within the current rate of inflation and he felt justified in claiming that the aim of financial discipline

was being successfully pursued by the Government.

Mr Harry Schwarz (PTP), chief Opposition finance spokesman, said inflation was still the major problem facing the economy today. It was a problem which needed the Government's urgent attention.

#### Defence

In the present circumstances surrounding the Republic there was little doubt that South Africans would have to get used to ever-increasing defence expenditure. The Opposition would not oppose the second reading, he said.

The Bill was read a second time with Opposition support.

KOORNHOF LISTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN BLACK STATES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 80 p 4

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY. — A total of R1 108.7-million had been spent during 1978/79 on the socio-economic development of the black states, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a private members' motion asking the Government to continue building on the positive steps already taken to promote good relations between white and black in South Africa, he said it was common knowledge that those states had maintained a better economic growth rate than other comparable states in Africa.

With regard to housing, Dr Koornhof said R240-million would have been spent by the Development Trust in the 10

years ending on March 31, 1980, for the erection of 70 000 houses with the accompanying infrastructure. An amount of R107-million for 77 000 black houses would be spent from Community Development funds in the corresponding period. The South African Development Trust was also developing 51 towns in the black states.

Dr Koornhof said during 1979 a total of 3 368 blacks had attended training courses presented by his department. The needs for 1980 had already been assessed and it was estimated that 10 000 would attend the same course this year.

The Department of Co-operation and Development placed a high premium on the elimination of factors which troubled race relations. — Sapa.

SKILLED IMMIGRATION POLICY EXPLAINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Feb 80 p 4

[Text]

**THE ASSEMBLY.** — The State's contribution to passage costs of approved immigrants will be 80% of the adult air fare from April 1, 1980.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Pen Kotze — replying to a question by Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) — said the present R275 per person ceiling on air fares would disappear.

This could mean a saving of up to R200 to approved immigrants, depending on their country of residence.

In the case of a family the State's contribution was calculated on the basis of 80% of the actual passage costs, whichever was the lesser.

As children also received the benefit of the adult fare it meant that the contribution to a family of four would be 80% of four times the adult fare, but if the actual passage costs

amounted to less the family would travel to South Africa at no personal expense.

Steps had already been taken to lift a number of restrictions imposed on certain occupational groups since 1976, Mr Kotze said.

They covered fields like the steel and engineering industry where the demand for both qualified tradesmen and higher professional personnel now outstripped local supply.

Except for the fact that it would now be possible to place advertisements more regularly in overseas countries, no other activities were envisaged, he said.

Immigration would continue on a selective basis. It would be encouraged according to South Africa's needs and doors would not be opened or problems created merely for the sake of numbers. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**URBAN FOUNDATION FUNDING**--The Urban Foundation--established in March 1977--has exceeded its original target of raising the amount of R25-million over a five-year period. After only three years the Foundation's fund raising figures have gone past the R30-million mark. The initial target was recently passed through a R600 000 donation made by Barlow Rand--followed shortly afterwards by a repeat R5-million donation from Anglo-American, De Beers and Oppenheimer and Son. "The recent Barlow Rand donation was made with the specific request that the funds be utilised in the construction of a technical high school in Diepkloof," a foundation spokesman said. "It should be made clear that the Urban Foundation is in no way racially inclined or committed. The main principles of the foundation's activities are advancement through individual effort and self-reliance within a free enterprise system. It adopts non-racial policies and is prepared to examine the needs, on merit, of every community and race group," said the spokesman. The foundation, under the executive directorship of Mr Justice J.H. Steyn, has budgeted for an expenditure of R20,5-million for the financial year 1980-81, with housing and education the main priorities. [Excerpts] [Johannexburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 80 p 5]

**WITHDRAWAL OF TUTU'S PASSPORT**--Having his passport withdrawn was one of the casualties in the struggle for liberation," Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said last night. He was commenting on the notice he received yesterday afternoon from Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior, informing him that his passport had been withdrawn with immediate effect. The notice was delivered to Bishop Tutu at his office by two officials from the Department of the Interior. "I don't think this will hamper or affect me in any way because whatever I have to say will be heard all over the world, whether I utter it locally or overseas," he said. "We are working in the liberation struggle and in so doing we must naturally expect casualties. These can come in the forms of detentions, passport withdrawals etc. I am merely another one of these casualties." Withdrawing his passport was an odd thing for the Minister to have done at a time when the Government was talking about change in the country. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 80 p 1]

NEW POLICE-PRESS COMMITTEE--A new police-Press working committee has been established. It consists of seven members of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa and four members of the South African Police, according to the police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday. "The meeting, which was chaired by the chief of the CID, Lieutenant General J.C. Visser, lasted more than three hours and several aspects relating to police-Press relations and closer co-operation between the Press and the SAP were discussed.

"Some of the issues discussed included the Silverton siege and problems which arose during the drama. Methods to cure future problems were also discussed. Other matters which were raised were police Press identify cards and the accreditation of crime reporters." The meeting, in Pretoria, was given a detailed report on police action during the Silverton siege and were briefed on the security situation in South Africa. The committee consists of: Mr R.W.J. Opperman, president of the NPU, Mr G.G.A. Uys, manager of the NPU, Mr T. Myburgh of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr G.J.B. Engelbrecht of Nasionale Pers, Mr H. Pakendorff of Perskor, Mr P.W. McLean of the Argus Group, Mr A. Drysdale of the Pretoria News, Lt Gen J.C. Visser, Chief of the CID, Brig Johan Coetzee, Chief of the Security Branch, Brig J.A.H. Grobbelaar, Officer Commanding the Directorate of Public Relations of the SAP and Lt Col Leon Mellet, liaison officer of the police Directorate of Public Relations.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Feb 80 p 3]

SADF TEACHERS IN BLACK SCHOOLS--Cape Town--Colonel Kobus Bosman, South African Military Liaison Officer, would not comment yesterday on objections by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, to National Servicemen wearing uniforms while seconded to teach in black schools. Inkatha's central committee has indicated that no more servicemen teachers will be accepted unless they stop wearing their uniforms. Eight are employed at present. Chief Buthelezi said that if there was a genuine desire to assist with the teacher shortage, "why the uniforms for propaganda purposes?" Colonel Bosman said the Army did not comment on Press reports. "If we were approached by the body concerned, we would reply." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Feb 80 p 3]

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE--More than 2 000 delegates--including some from African States and States behind the Iron Curtain--will attend the fourth international congress of the influential International Permanent Meat Bureau (OPIC) in South Africa in September. The body, with a membership of some 250 organisations from more than 50 countries of the world, decided on South Africa as host country for its next congress at a meeting of directors held in Mexico earlier this year. The meeting was attended by South Africa's representative, Mr Danie Scholtz. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 80 p 7]

LEYLAND BUSES FOR IRAQ--Cape Town--Leyland Vehicles, the wholly owned South African truck and bus subsidiary of BL, has won a R28-million order to supply 200 double-decker buses to the Baghdad passenger transport service in Iraq. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Feb 80 p 11]



# KING SPEAKS AT OPENING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text]

**KING Sobhuza II** has stressed Swaziland will continue to follow its long standing policy of peaceful co-existence with all her neighbours.

Speaking at the State opening of Parliament yesterday, the King said the Kingdom would continue to advocate peaceful negotiations as a means of resolving international differences.

The King declared: "We strongly believe that good neighbourliness is of fundamental importance to the creation of conditions of peace and harmony in the world."

King Sobhuza also warned against the high incidence of drunkenness in this country and expressed the hope that Parliament would find a suitable solution to this national problem.

He stated that a nation which has a large section of its society under the influence of alcohol, was ill equipped for accomplishing its national goals. He recalled that during last year's Swazi National Council meeting there was a consensus of opinion regarding the harmful effects to the nation of the high incidence of drunkenness here.

"It goes without saying that a nation which has a large section of its society under the influence of alcohol, is ill equipped for accomplishing its national goals," said the King.

A point, he said, was also raised at the same meeting about certain foreign practices which has derogatory effects on this country's national values for respect and personal decency.

"I hope that you will find an opportunity to look into this complaint objectively and to suggest possible remedies," he urged the Parliamentarians.

The King observed that the present Parliament session has convened at the beginning of a decade of growing economic difficulties for most developing countries like Swaziland.

He added: "We are assembled here at a time of high inflation when the pay pockets of most people is buying less and less every day.

"In an endeavour to alleviate the hardships of the present difficult economic situation, my government will work relentlessly in the search of ways and means of sustaining the tempo of our national development."

Although he acknowledged that this will not be easy, he pointed out that this step was extremely important if the country was to continue to generate employment opportunities for the growing numbers of young Swazis who enter the employment market every year.

His government, he said, would continue its efforts to broaden the base of the economy by improving the agricultural productivity of the country's rural people.

"We believe that the development of our rural areas qualifies for special attention since the majority of our people live in these areas and are largely dependent upon the soil for their livelihood," he said.

The King agreed that there were formidable difficulties to be overcome before this national objective could be achieved.

He also acknowledged that the high prices of oil products have considerably increased the costs of farming to a point where it will soon lie beyond the reach of many small farmers.

He said the need for sustained and co-ordinated effort in the implementation of the Kingdom's development programmes had assumed even greater importance in these days of scarce development resources.

"I have accordingly instructed my government to monitor and review constantly the implementations of our national development plans" said the King.

King Sobhuza noted with deep satisfaction that this Parliament, composed of the first members to be elected under the National Tinkhundla system, has just celebrated its first anniversary.

Its record of performance during the first year of its life, he said, had been very encouraging indeed.

CSO: 4420

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND GRANTS, LOANS ANNOUNCED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Feb 80 p 6

[Text]

**SWAZILAND** learnt this week what our share out from the European Development Fund under the terms of the second Lome convention, which was signed on October 31 last year is to be.

A seven man team from the EEC, lead by the Deputy Director General for Development, Mr. J. Durieux, arrived in the country on Saturday and left again on Tuesday following meetings with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and trips to various areas of interest around the country.

Swaziland is to receive approximately E38 million in grants and loans from the EDF and the European Development Bank over the next five years, the delegation revealed, in addition to a share of between E35 and E45 million which the fund is to make available for regional projects in which at least two countries must be involved.

Some E5.5 million is to be offered in grant form for the Stabilisation of Export Earnings (STABEX) which Swaziland successfully claimed from the EDF because of the run down in production of the Ngwenya

Iron Ore mine.

A further E20 to E22 million comes from the EDF under a five year programme, until the signing of Lome 3, and what this money will be used for will be decided in consultation with EEC officials after the Government have decided on areas of priority.

About 85 percent of this money is in the form of a direct grant with the remainder being in soft loan form. So soft is the loan however that interest will be eradicated by inflation.

The European Investment Bank, an organ of the European Economic Community is to provide another E12 million in slightly harder loan form for productive projects approved by the bank.

In two separate speeches to the delegation during their stay here the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, expressed Swaziland's appreciation of the grants and loans and outlined some of the top priority areas of concern where the money would be used.

He did preface his remarks in the first address by remarking that "Swaziland's share of the fifth European Development Fund was not in accordance with our expectations", but went on to convey the government's

thanks to EDF Commissioner, Mr. Claude Cheysson.

He also expressed Swaziland's deep appreciation of the EEC's recognition of Swaziland's peculiar geographical position in southern Africa, particularly its landlocked position.

"Taking this into account," he went on, "I would like to mention the hope of the Swazi people that this will be translated into concrete material and moral assistance to our aspirations."

Going on to talk about the role of the European Investment Bank in Swaziland to date the Prime Minister had this to say: "We are hopeful that we will also take advantage of the European Investment Bank's resources; however, we have to point out that the EIB's condition of Government granting guarantees for funds loaned to private firms in which Government has a minimal share holding has to be examined very closely as that condition presents a very serious difficulty to my Government."

Prince Mabandla also said that Swaziland is also very keen to pursue the prospects of co-operation under the new minerals and energy provisions of Lome II.

# MACHEL, SOBHUZA HOLD 'VERY FRUITFUL' TALKS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique** who had three hours of talks with King Sobhuza II last week has invited the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla to visit Mozambique to see for himself what the people there have achieved since independence.

The meeting between the two leaders was held at the Guest House at Lobamba on Friday, during President Machel's second visit to Swaziland in a little less than four years.

President Machel paid his first historic visit to Swaziland on April 28, 1976. He held one-and-half hours talks with King Sobhuza at the Ehlane Royal Residence during which matters of mutual interest between the two neighbouring states were discussed.

Speaking at a luncheon during last Friday's visit, President Machel called for closer co-operation between Swaziland and Mozambique and stated that the peoples of the two countries had been colonised in the same manner that the two countries had regained their sovereignties, he said. Mozambicans and their Swazi neighbours should forge ahead with co-operation for the benefit of their two countries.

The Mozambican leader expressed his satisfaction that Swaziland had always sided with Frelimo during his country's struggle for independence and stated that it was with this in mind that he felt economic co-operation would be beneficial to the two countries.

President Machel later disclosed that his discussions with King Sobhuza had been very fruitful.

In his remarks at the luncheon, Prince Mabandla stressed the need for the continued close links that have always existed between the two peoples dating back to the days of the two nation's forebears.

Prince Mabandla expressed the opinion that southern Africa should demonstrate to the world that problems could be resolved through peaceful means. He expressed the hope that next time President Machel visited Swaziland he would find

some time to spend here seeing some of the country's development projects.

President Machel's first visit about 46 months ago came only ten months after Mozambique had attained her independence and at a time when the political situation in southern Africa had taken a new turn following the departure from Mozambique of the Portuguese administrators.

Like his first, last week's visit also came at another crucial moment in the political scene of Southern Africa with the Zimbabwe elections only a few days away.

Reporting on last week's visit, the Mozambique New Agency said Mozambique was looking forward to closer co-operation with neighbouring Swaziland in the fight against apartheid.

The news agency monitored in Lisbon, was giving its first detailed account at the weekend of President Machel's visit here, which followed closed

a South African announcement that its defence forces had taken control of areas of northern Natal to pursue freedom fighters it said were based in Mozambique.

Northern Natal borders both Swaziland and Mozambique. The agency also quoted Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano as saying Swaziland had agreed with the Mozambican position on the situation in southern Africa.

Mr. Chissano was quoted as saying there would be closer co-operation between the two countries on African unity in the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism.

The report also said that

the two countries' delegations had discussed the possibility of landlocked Swaziland using Mozambican ports as well as co-operation in the sugar industry and coal mining.

Most of Swaziland's imports and exports go through the Mozambican port of Maputo.

Mr. Chissano is reported to have described the visit as a great event in the relations between the two countries and within the regional context.

The Mozambican government has denied South African accusations of harbouring freedom fighters fighting against the Republic, but South Africa has rejected the denial.

CSO: 4420

## FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE, Mr. J.L.F. Simelane has forecast a satisfactory picture government's overall financial position during the current year. Delivering his budget speech in Parliament yesterday, Mr. Simelane estimated a revenue of E145 million; recurrent expenditure at E85 million and capital expenditure at E123 million, of which E59 million will come from local funds and E64 million from other sources.

These estimates, he said, indicated a nominal surplus of E1 million if "we exclude funds provided from outside sources for individual projects, or a deficit of E63 million if we include them."

Looking forward beyond the end of the next financial year, the Minister, however, predicted a gloomy outlook.

"Revenue is expected to level off, or even decline, in 1980/81, and we are unlikely to be able to sustain the rate at which expenditure has been increasing in recent years," predicted the Minister.

Capital estimates for the coming year include provision of E34 million for industry; E32 million for transport and communications; E16 million for agriculture; E15 million for education and E6 million for health.

These sectors together account for 84 percent of a total capital expenditure budget of E123 million.

The project on which most will be spent is the Simunye Sugar mill for which it is estimated that government will need to provide E19 million in 1980/81.

Mr. Simelane said this amount would complete government's contribution of about E38 million and also meet a commitment by the Tibiyo Fund which it is unable to meet.

The total cost of the project is estimated at E152 million of which Swaziland will provide E88 million, including E24 million for Mjoli dam. This is by far the largest project government has ever participated in, said Mr. Simelane.

He disclosed that E4 million was provided for the construction of main roads, making this the second largest programme in 1980/81, and that loans to the National Industrial Development Corporation for investment in commercial projects could total E10 million.

He also announced that E4 million was provided to help the Royal Swazi National Airline to keep it going. Mr. Simelane also told the House that it had recently been decided that the E6 million shown in the estimates for the construction of a new runway at Matsapa would not be used for this project.

He said the central planning and financial offices will shortly review the expenditure programme in order to produce proposals for reallocating this amount to other capital projects.

The Minister reiterated that expenditure on a particular project would not be authorised, even though provision for it appeared in the estimates and has

been covered by appropriation, until the necessary evaluation process has been successfully completed.

"It is for this reason that no specific provision has been included for Regional Councils and Tinkhundla", stated Mr. Simelane.

Mr. Simelane noted that it quite often happened that parastatal or non-government bodies, as well as Ministries and departments, put proposals for expenditure of public funds to government, hoping to get approval at very short notice, sometimes within a few hours.

He stated that responsible financial management required that all proposals should be considered by government's central departments which alone can determine priorities among the various calls on government's limited resources.

Mr. Simelane reviewing the current year, 1979/80, said the revised estimates indicated that revenue would amount to about E127 million, which will be E12 million more than the budgeted figure. Recurrent expenditure would be about E67 million, and capital expenditure about E85 million, of which E57 million will be from local funds.

Mr. Simelane explained that if foreign financed capital projects were excluded, there would be a budget surplus of E3 million, instead of the planned surplus of

E8 million, in spite of the additional revenue of E12 million.

This shortfall, he said, would arise mainly because unbudgeted commitments of E7 million for the shipping line, and E7 million for the airline had to be met during the course of the year as a result of commitments incurred, in the past, "without His Majesty's Government's financial authority".

He said attempts were made to defer expenditure on budgeted projects to offset these new commitments, but that the actual savings were insufficient.

He disclosed that the shipping line had now disengaged itself from the type of operations which resulted in losses in the past and that it had now entered a profitable field as a member of the East Africa Lines Conference.

"There will be no further financial calls on government by the shipping line, but the airline will continue to be a heavy burden until a radical solution to the problem is found," he said.

He assured members that detailed investigations into ways and means of creating a viable airline have been going on for some months and that he would keep the House informed of any developments which have any financial or national implications.



REGULATIONS ON MINIMUM WAGES PUBLISHED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

**NEW regulations concerning wages in the manufacturing and processing industries have been published in the latest Government Gazette.**

The regulations, made by Deputy Prime Minister, Sen. Ben Nsibandze, will apply to all persons employed in the manufacturing and processing industries, including laundry, dry-cleaning and dyeing trades and the brick/block-making industry.

In terms of the new regulations basic minimum wages to be paid to employees and which will include housing and transport costs, will be calculated at a rate not less favourable than that specified in the regulations, and will not be reduced by any amount for transport, if any, provided by the employer.

In the case of female employees engaged as general labourers in the fruit and vegetable canning establishment, the rate will not be less than 75 percent of that applicable to male employees.

It is also stated in the regulations that an employee who, at the date of commencement of this Order, is in receipt of a higher wage for his particular occupation than that one prescribed in the regulations, will not suffer reduction in such wages as a result of this Order.

In the tailoring, garment-making and associated trades, the normal working week shall consist of 45 hours of work, but in all other trades, the normal working week will consist 48 hours of work with a minimum of eight hours per day or maximum of nine hours per day where five days are worked per week.

Overtime will be paid for all

employees, except watchmen, for the time worked in excess of the normal hours at one-and-half times the basic hourly rate.

No employee will be called upon to work overtime in excess of 10 hours per week without his consent.

The regulations state that where shifts are maintained, overtime will not be payable for Sundays unless an employee is working on his day of rest, such day being a period of 24 consecutive hours which will be granted by every employer to each employee in every week of seven days.

An employee will be entitled after each period of 12 months' continuous service with an employer to 14 calendar days of annual leave with full pay.

After continuous service for six months with an employer, an employee will be entitled to sick leave with full pay up to a maximum of 14 days, and to 14 days with half pay, in each period of 12 months' continuous service.

The new regulations also make it clear that a lay-off due to circumstances beyond an employer's control will extend beyond 14 working days but at the end of the period of lay-off, employees will be re-employed in their original categories or given notice or termination of service in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Act, 1962.

An employer will allow any employee unpaid leave of absence to undergo trade testing at the Swaziland College of Technology or any similar institution at the employee's request provided that the employee will be required to furnish the employer with the results of his examination.

## SWAZILAND

### PAPER DISCUSSES SA THREAT ON RHODESIA

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] King Sobhuza last week re-emphasised Swaziland's policy of good neighbourliness, and his statement can be seen in two lights.

First of all it highlights a general policy long held by Swaziland that all countries should be allowed every opportunity to solve their own problems in their own way.

The fact that Swaziland is not in the habit of making pronouncements on the policies of its neighbours does not in any way imply acceptance or approval.

Another light in which the statement can be viewed is the more practical one of Swaziland's difficult position in being a small country with no outlet to the sea, and an economy which, through no fault of the present administration, is to a large extent influenced, if not actually controlled, by outside factors. This position is well understood by fellow African countries, and the policy accepted on both levels.

That policy contrasts favourably with a statement issued from Pretoria almost the same time as King Sobhuza's in which South African military officials said that they would intervene with force if certain circumstances developed in Zimbabwe. The statement, coming at such a sensitive stage in Zimbabwe's history showed a surprising lack of diplomacy and understanding.

It was a very thinly veiled threat which can only make worse a potentially explosive situation. Unwittingly, too, it showed the Republic's basic lack of self-confidence in its own future and policies.

CSO: 4420

## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

**FOKKER FEASIBILITY STUDY**--A spokesman for the Fokker aircraft manufacturing company says the company has produced a feasibility study for Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation which, they say, could put the airline in a break-even situation by 1983. Main points of the plan are to have two Fokker F28s, one of which should be converted to carry cargo as well as passengers, and the provision of night landing facilities at Matsapa Airport. The recommendations come after reports that the airline is considering the purchase of Boeing 737s, large planes which could carry more passengers as well as cargo. The airline has been losing money since it began operations and has had to have funds allocated to it by government. It is understood that Corporation and government authorities are studying feasibility reports by Boeing as well as Fokker. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Feb 80 p 1]

**MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEES**--Another group of Mozambican refugees spent most of yesterday at the offices of the Deputy Prime Minister where they were reportedly interviewed by government officials. They were later driven to centre where they are being accommodated. The exact number of Mozambican refugees, which is said to be rising steadily, was not immediately available. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Feb 80 p 1]

**TIBIYO SHOPPING CENTER PROJECT**--Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, Managing Director of Tibiyo and Roving Ambassador, is back from Europe where he had a very fruitful visit, a Tibiyo spokesman said. The Tibiyo-sponsored shopping complex at Simunye received the go ahead from international investors which included representatives of I.F.C. (World Bank). The project will cost E3.5 million and bring to the bushveld a major shopping centre. Forty-seven shops will be built with banks, post office and other facilities necessary for a modern community. More than 400 jobs will be created in this area and work on the project starts this year. Before returning home Dr. Nxumalo paid courtesy calls to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho and President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, who passed their greetings to His Majesty King Sobhuza. Sources close to Tibiyo said that Tibiyo is mounting a very large programme in the agricultural field aimed at making Swaziland self-sufficient in food and also to help the government fight unemployment which could cause major difficulties for the nation if jobs are not created fast enough for the school leavers. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 80 p 1]

DETAINED FOR UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY--All 29 employees of Apollo Printers in Mbabane who were detained last week have been released from custody but the State is still pressing charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Industrial Conciliations Regulations. All 29 accused were brought from Matsapa Central Prison by a huge prison truck to Court. They crowded into Court before the Resident Magistrate in Mbabane, Mr. C.J. Shazi. The prosecutor, Mr. Elijah Simelane asked the Court to remand them on their own recognisances until March 12. They have sought legal services. Mr. David Matse and Mr. Victor Dlamini will defend some of the accused when they come to trial. The workers were rounded up last week by riot police who loaded them into a truck and took them away after they allegedly held an unlawful meeting and participated in an illegal strike following a disagreement with management. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Feb 80 p 2]

RAND MONETARY TALKS--Five Swazi officials are representing Swaziland at the Rand Monetary talks which opened in Cape Town today. The officials are the Permanent Secretary for Finance, Mr. E.V. Sikhondze, the Acting Governor of the Central Bank of Swaziland, Mr. A.D. Ockenden, Senior Assistant Secretary for Finance, Mr. Dumisani Mavimbela, Mr. S.S. Kuhlase, General Manager of the Central Bank and Mr. R.C. Stewart also of the Central Bank. The Swazi delegation is expected back home tomorrow. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Feb 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## MINING PRODUCTION STATISTICS REPORTED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 80 pp 57-58

[Text] Mining production is the true wealth of Zaire. Indeed, this country has many minerals, especially copper, of which it is the sixth largest producer in the world and whose mines are located in Shaba (formerly Katanga.) Moreover, Zaire is the largest producer of diamonds in the world, but more than 95 percent of its production is industrial diamonds. Thus, in 1973, although the largest producer in the world, it only ranked sixth in the value of its production. A final characteristic, Zaire produces 60 percent of the cobalt mined in the world, a mineral of little importance, but Zaire has the monopoly. The country is very poorly endowed with energy-producing minerals. It possesses very little coal, no natural gas to speak of, but on the other hand, a little petroleum has recently been discovered. Production in 1975 amounted to almost nothing--96,000 tons, but the reserves are much larger--70 million tons, or 10 times those of France.

Zairian mining production faces two problems--political instability whose reverberations regularly endanger the smooth operations of the firms, and very poorly located sea outlets. The mines are mainly located in the southwest of the country and the ports for shipping the minerals are in other countries, either on the Atlantic, Lobito and Benguela which a railroad, destroyed in 1975, connected with Katanga, or the Indian Ocean, in Mozambique via Zimbabwe-Rhodesian territory. Finally, the calm small island in this region, the port of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, can also serve as an outlet for the country.

The bloody events of May 1978 in Shaba are too close to determine the long-term consequences to mining production in Zaire, especially this region.

The principal mining products of Chile

Products Mined	1976	1977	Rank	World Percentage
Diamonds (millions of carats)	12,810	11,281	First	28 percent
Copper (million of tons)	444	498	Sixth	5.5 percent
Tin	4	3.5	Ninth	1.8 percent
Manganese	160.4	77	Tenth	.7 percent
Zinc	90	72	14th	1.4 percent
Silver (millions of carats)	71	76	17th	--
Gold (millions of carats)	3.21	2.90	19th	.2 percent

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PRC TRAINING, EQUIPMENT FOR COMMANDOS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 12 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] More than once, the president-founder of the MPR, president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko has cited the model of cooperation existing between the PRC and the Republic of Zaire as an example.

Now again, following the Chinese ambassador to Zaire, Mr Chou Poping's visit to Mr Niny Mayidika Ngimbi, director of the office of the president-founder of the MPR, president of the republic, it was once again emphasized that cooperation between the two countries has never been so fruitful.

Indeed, following the example of France and Belgium which also provided on-the-spot training; in other words, in the Republic of Zaire, for military shock troops, the PRC which agreed to train Zairian commandos will pay in this effort for everything relating to the overall training of the said commandos, as well as all weapons, ammunition and equipment for the entire brigade, said its ambassador to Zaire yesterday. The Republic of Zaire will only have to pay for the Zairian military training camp, Kisangani.

When it is understood what this represents, all the costs involved in training, arming and equipping an entire brigade in such a context, one can be proud, it was emphasized in circles close to the Executive Council, of the excellent relations between the two countries.

In this connection, it will be remembered that this friendly country recently built for the Republic of Zaire a costly building, the palace of the people, which has a capacity for more than 80,000 people and that it provides this country with much-appreciated medical and agricultural aid.

The PRC, which only for a few years has been a partner of the Republic of Zaire, holds, according to Zairian officials, a special place in this starry sky of international cooperation.

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BANK OF ZAIRE REGULATION ON EXCHANGE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27 Dec 79 pp 1, 7

[Text] To implement the decision of the president-founder of the MPR to withdraw from circulation as of today the 10 and 5 Z notes currently in circulation, the Bank of Zaire issued the following guidelines:

I. General provisions and limits on exchange

1. The necessary funds in new notes were sent to the branches and offices of the Bank of Zaire and trade banks operating in the regions, sub-regions and districts beginning 24 December 1979 so that the funds would be available as soon as the operation began; in other words, 26 December 1979.

2. Limits on exchange have been established as follows:

a) For individuals:

Maximum amount of 3,000 Z per person 18 years of age and over;

b) For small and medium-size businesses:

A total of 5,000 Z of which 50 percent can be exchanged immediately at the teller's window at the banks, while the remaining 50 percent will be deposited beforehand in bank checking accounts. The OPEZ [Zairian Office for the Promotion of Small and Medium-Size Businesses] certificate of approval will be required;

c) For businesses:

Following the same rule for the small and medium-size businesses, the amount of exchange is limited to 20,000 Z of which only 50 percent, or 10,000 Z, can be exchanged directly; the remainder must be placed in a bank account.

d) Checking accounts:

Depositors may withdraw 10 percent. The balance, as well as deposits held for a certain time, will be released gradually according to the needs for fiduciary liquidity of the economy, and with the express authorization of the Bank of Zaire.

e) Bank and public administration holdings:

The Bank of Zaire will study the matter before any exchange is made after this current operation.

3. Checking accounts will be closed at the close of business on 24 December 1979. However, because accounts must be audited to determine the balance in checking accounts which must be taken into consideration to determine the 10 percent to be released, checking accounts will be frozen on 21 December 1979; all bank deposits made between 21 and 24 December 1979 will be audited beforehand by the services of the Bank of Zaire. This arrangement consequently modifies the instructions given to the banks about the closing date of accounts.

II. Exchange procedures

In the framework of the limitations indicated above, the following procedures are required:

1. An exchange form to be filled out in three copies by the individual who will receive one copy as a receipt. Individuals must present an identity card; small and medium-size businesses, the OPEZ certificate of approval or the statutes for businesses must be presented at the tellers' windows at the banks, to allow them to verify the information written on the forms.
2. After the bank employees have signed the forms, they must stamp "Bank of Zaire-ALPHA" on the document of identification shown.
3. Except for the balance in checking accounts from which 10 percent can be withdrawn from each account, businesses or individuals can make the exchange only once, and only during the specified time, between 26 December through 31 December 1979 inclusive.
4. There will be close surveillance to detect any fraud, attempted fraud or corruption of bank employees, which will be severely punished.
5. The necessary arrangements have been made to use as many tellers' windows as possible both at the central bank as well as all bank branches, to prevent the people from panicking. Therefore, everyone is urged to be calm and well-disciplined.
6. Individuals may make the exchange at any bank, whether they have an account there or not. On the contrary, since businesses must deposit 50 percent of the amount authorized in an account, they must use their own banks.
7. All eventual treasury problems of businessmen, in particular those of

businesses, will be submitted to the Bank of Zaire for careful study.

Henceforth, the people should note the following principal facts:

- the paper money denominations of 1 Z and 50 K and the coins remain in circulation;

- the current operation implies the need to encourage the habit of using checks, or bank transfer. In this context, the balance in bank notes should be limited to household needs or to paying the smallest wages.

The public is informed that the new 10 and 5 Z notes can be easily recognized by the change in color. The 10 Z notes are printed in green, while blue formerly used for the 10 Z notes, has been used on the new 5 Z notes.

Moreover, because of the decreed withdrawal from circulation, the old 10 and 5 Z notes can no longer, beginning today, be used as payment or to pay debts.

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## CONDITION OF REFUGEES RETURNED FROM ANGOLA DISCUSSED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Musene Santini]

[Text] The director of the refugees' service of the ECZ [Church of Christ in Zaire] Citizen Bolinsomi Loyenge recently made two trips to Shaba and to Kivu. He was accompanied on these missions by a UN HCR [High Commission on Refugees] delegation from Geneva, Switzerland.

In Shaba, the purpose of the trip was to learn about the situation of Zairian refugees who had returned from Angola. It was also to determine if the work done by the church, the Executive Council and international organizations could continue when the amnesty ended on 31 December 1980. What, then, did the delegation learn? Now there is hope. Angolan actions against Zaire have decreased significantly. Only about 10 to 25 refugees cross the border now. This is different than the last months of 1978 and the first months of 1979 when several hundred returnees were registered each day.

According to the ECZ special representative, the refugees are beginning to reintegrate themselves into society. They must now be helped to settle permanently. Some have already returned to farming; they have already planted. Others are going to do it very shortly; seeds have been distributed to them. However, all need tons and tons of food, medicine, clothing, agricultural tools and seeds immediately. Some need housing. Several tons of these goods needed by the Zairian refugees who returned from Angola have been in Lubumbashi since last August. They were sent by friendly countries like West Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, the United States, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Japan, Zambia and Tanzania. Among these basic supplies, there are approximately 200 tons of sheet metal which will be used in building houses for the refugees. More goods are arriving in the near future. However, there is one problem: how to ship these goods to all the destinations in southwest Shaba? According to Citizen Bolinsomi, most of these goods are still in Lubumbashi because of the problem with the ways and means to move them. Ways are being studied to send them as rapidly as possible. But the

rains have already begun. Certain products may be lost if there is not a true race against time which is running out. In any case, it is hoped that next year, the refugees will be completely re-established.

After Shaba, the director of the ECZ refugees' service and the HCR delegation went to Kivu to learn about the situation of the Ugandan refugees in this region (Beni and Butembo) and those scattered throughout in Haut-Zaire (Bunia, Kasengu, Aru, Aha). How many Ugandan refugees are there in northeast Zaire? The HCR delegate in Bukavu talks of 25,000. The regional administration estimates that around 40,000 people are seeking medicine, used clothing and food. They are helped by the Protestant and Catholic churches, the HCR and the Executive Council. Yet the aid given them thus far is inadequate. The international charitable organizations are urged to be attentive to northeastern Zaire where thousands of Ugandans are in distress and act accordingly.

In addition to the problem of Ugandan refugees in Kivu and Haut-Zaire, that of the Zairian refugees who returned from Burundi was also studied. Their situation is improving. It is believed that, in a short time, they will completely resume their activities. Finally, it will be understood that the main question of the above-mentioned "missionaries" was this: "How are you refugees doing?" The answers are certainly found in the body of this article.

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REFUGEES RETURN TO SHABA PROVINCE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] At this time, 230,000 Zairians repatriates from the sub-regions of Kolwezi and Lualaba who stayed in Angola and Zambia have just returned to Zaire after the wars of 80 days and 6 days in Shaba to take advantage of the general amnesty granted them last year by the president-founder of the MPR, president of the republic, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko.

The statistics reports gathered by the UN High Commission for Refugees personnel and the registry offices of the two sub-regions mentioned above show that most refugees who were in Angola transited the towns of Kapanga and Dilolo while those from Zambia and others coming from nearby Angola went via Mutshatsha, Mulowenu, Susokatanda and Mushima.

The same sources report that the town of Mutshatsha alone had welcomed 20,000 refugees who had arrived either via the official route or by paths through the bush.

The refugees received UN aid and its mission is almost ended. This aid consisted mainly of medical supplies, food, agricultural supplies and clothing.

Control of Identity Cards

The Department of Territorial Administration has decided to inspect carefully all identity cards and residence permits issued to all foreigners living in Shaba and to check citizens' cards sent to regional, sub-regional and district authorities prior to the Shaba events.

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## BRIEFS

PORT OF ILEBO--Like the program for improving the ports of Kinshasa and Matadi, the port of Ilebo (western Kasai) is currently being studied with a view to modernizing it. According to the Department of Transportation and Communications, the studies undertaken for this port are proceeding normally. The studies call for the construction of a new wharf, approximately 300 meters long and warehouse installations for merchandise, and improvement of the handling and lighting conditions. The Executive Council decided to improve and equip this important port to handle various products and merchandise going in and out of the country, in an effort to improve the national transportation system, especially the railroad-river link between Shaba and the ocean. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 15 Jan 80 p 1] 9479

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## DEPRESSED STATE OF 1977-78 ECONOMY ANALYZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

**THE contribution by the agricultural and industrial sectors to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 1977 and 1978 was very little, reflecting the depressed state of the economy.**

The real value added by the agricultural sector in the two years was only 0.5 per cent, Finance Minister, Mr Kobby Musokotwane told Parliament yesterday.

He was answering Reverend Ben Zulu (Kapoche) who had asked him what contribution the agricultural and industrial sectors made to the nation's economy from 1977 to 1978.

The minister said that the 0.5 per cent was minimal compared to 1975 and 1976 when growth rates of 4.3 per cent and 6.3 per cent were realised.

The share of the agricultural sector as a proportion of real GDP was 11.3 per cent in 1977 and 1978.

The value of mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water and construction industries during the same period rose by 1.2 per cent.

"However, this does not reflect large variations between the sectors. Whereas the real value added relating to the mining and manufac-

turing sectors rose by seven per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively, electricity rose only by one per cent while the construction sector registered a large decline of 22.6 per cent," he said.

The increase in the manufacturing sector partly reflected the switch by some industries from imported inputs to domestic ones in this case avoiding foreign exchange constraints.

He stated that the sharp decline in the construction industry reflected the low level of investment and that the levels of activity on the whole in the industrial sector were significantly below those reached in the earlier decade.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando, answering Mr Lisho Mbulumbi (Kalabo) said the Government would not provide tractors to the wheat and rice growers scheme in Kalabo because it would be uneconomical as the small scale farmers involved were scattered over a large area.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chilwanda said the country was doing exceptionally well in the field of poultry.

The minister said because of good performance, Zambia was exporting about 40,000 day-old chicks to Tanzania every week and that other neighbouring countries were willing to buy poultry products.

## NEW ECONOMIC ORDER PROJECT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

**A RESEARCH project on progress in the establishment of a new international economic order has been launched in Zambia.**

The project involves a network of about 80 research groups in more than 30 countries and is being undertaken by the New York-based United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in conjunction with the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (Ceestem) in Mexico City.

According to the United Nations Association of Zambia which is carrying out the project in the country on behalf of UNITAR and Ceestem, the survey will be conducted on the basis of a questionnaire which wants to find out general attitudes concerning the New International Economic Order (NIEO) and specific proposals related to it.

Chairman of the United Nations Association of Zambia, Mr Jowitt Kaluwa, who is Ndola city engineer, says that the survey has reached very advanced stages in other

countries although it has just started in Zambia.

### Focus

The primary focus of the survey whose theme is "progress in the establishment of the New International Economic Order: Obstacles and opportunities," is on examining and seeking solutions to the economic problems underlying the resolutions on the NIEO adopted by the UN.

One of the tasks of the survey which is directed at decision makers in government, industry, commerce and finance as well as experts in trade unions, the university and the mass media, would be to identify the political, social and cultural obstacles to the establishment of the NIEO.

The New International Economic Order has been one of the most intensely debated items on the international community's economic and political scene since May 1974.

### Priority

It is currently the priority issue within the UN system, where preparations are underway to hold a special session of the UN General Assembly sometime this year to assess progress towards the establishment of the NIEO and to show a new international development strategy for the 1980s.

According to the UNAZ, "if the necessary changes are to be introduced on the basis of the maximum degree of consensus, the development of precise insights into attitudes of all concerned at all levels of society becomes essential."

### Envisaged

"In the sense that changes of the nature envisaged by the UN resolutions on the New International Economic Order will require policy decisions and political support from all states, an important area of research is the attitude of all concerned to the NIEO."

The results of the survey would be published in the framework of the extent to which the NIEO is known and understood by the respondents, the general attitudes of the respondents to NIEO concept as a whole and the degree of support or opposition among the respondents regarding specific NIEO proposals.

## REORGANIZATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] **THE success of the proposed local government administration will largely depend on cooperation the masses give the Party and its Government, member of the Central Committee for North-Western Province, Mr Fine Liboma, said in Chizera yesterday.**

Mr Liboma told a public meeting at Samujimu near Kalengwa mine that the new administrative system would abolish local authorities and integrate them with the Party and would enhance development in rural areas.

Under the new system, Mr Liboma said, local people would decide on what development projects they should embark on in their areas.

Meanwhile, Mr Liboma has commended missionaries at Mukinge Girls Secondary School for maintaining high standards of education at the institution.

He said the school was one of the best in the country because missionaries who run it attached great importance to their work.

Addressing students and staff at the school, Mr Liboma urged the Evangelical Church missionaries to do everything possible to uphold the high standards they have set for the students.

Western Province political secretary, Mr John Simbofwe, has asked Freedom House to postpone the forthcoming Party elections in flooded parts of the province.

Mr Simbotwe said in Kaoma yesterday that some parts of the province had been flooded and that it was very difficult to carry out the ward delimitation exercise in the areas.

Southern Province political secretary, Mr Axon Soko, on Monday reprimanded Kalomo governor, Mr Andrew Sibbuyu and his regional officials for the slow pace at which they are implementing the delimitation of wards exercise.

And in an effort to speed up the exercise, Mr Soko has now ordered all chiefs, messengers, rural council officials, teachers and civil servants in the district to mobilise themselves and go flat out in the formation of new branches and sections.

Speaking in the Kalomo rural council chambers, Mr

Soko said he was dismayed to note that the district was behind in implementing the demarcation programme.

Chingola governor, Mr Raphael Mwale, has ruled that some constituencies could be renamed after the late former vice-president, Mr Simon Kapwepwe.

Some local Party officials suggested that some constituencies and branches be named Mwansa Kapwepwe in memory of the late vice-president but others objected.

The group which proposed the name wanted Mr Kapwepwe to be remembered for his contribution during the independence struggle.

Mr Mwale told the warring parties that he found nothing wrong in calling some constituencies after Mr Kapwepwe.

"I have ordered those who wish to give new names to their areas to go ahead and use Mr Kapwepwe's name." — Times Reporter/Zana.

END

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SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology  
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